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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 757)

Name of Candidate	VISHAKHA DABRAL		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	29481
Center	MUKHARJEE NAGAR	Date	28-03-17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Trace the evolution of cave architecture in India with special reference to their design, nature and wall paintings.
भारत में गुफा वास्तुकला के विकास का उसके डिजाइन, प्रकृति एवं भित्ति चित्रों के विशेष संदर्भ में विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Cave architecture can be said to have its roots ~~set~~ ~~set~~ set in the field of Indian architecture by the 3rd century BCE.

The first impetus can be said to be provided ~~by~~ ~~+~~ in the Mauryan period, for example Ashoka's patronage to the Lomas Rishi and Sudama Caves.

In the initial periods the caves were largely very simple structures with relatively narrow openings. These were usually built to provide a monsoon resting grounds to monks and ascetics specially the Buddhist monks.

But as these traditions grew stronger, caves came to be used ~~not~~ ~~only~~ as permanent residence places with adjacent religious structures for prayer meetings and

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religious learnings. The residence places were called Viharas and the religious structures called chaityas.

Simultaneously, the simple cave structures started acquiring pillars, windows, relief carvings, sculptural and artistic traditions. In this way, the caves evolved as a distinct field of dynastic and court patronage reflecting the religious preferences of subsequent rulers.

Their evolution can be traced with reference to

1) Design: This will encompass their opening, facade, relief height and indoor structural traditions.
For example: The pillared prayer halls replaced the earlier simple vast indoor open spaces.

2) Nature: whether the caves were of a secular or a religious tradition.

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For example: Ajanta caves are almost exclusively Buddhist in nature, Ellora caves ~~have~~ compose ~~traditions from the~~ Brahmanical, Jaina and Buddhists traditions.

3) Wall paintings: Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta caves have a rich artistic character to them given the wide use of paintings on the cave walls.
While the Ajanta caves depict stories from the Jatakas, the Ellora caves ~~also~~ depict stories from all three dominant traditions borrowing widely from Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Cave architecture dominated the Indian architechural traditions from the Mauryan period till the during the Gupta period and also influenced the later rock cut temple architechure.

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2. With the help of examples, explain how Folk Paintings as an art form represent an array of human beliefs and cultural diversity.
विभिन्न उदाहरणों की सहायता से व्याख्या कीजिए कि कला के एक प्रारूप के तौर पर लोक चित्रकलाएँ कैसे मानवीय विश्वासों एवं सांस्कृतिक विविधता के एक प्रभावशाली प्रदर्शन को निरुपित करती हैं।

Folk paintings are one of the reflections of India's rich cultural history and composite diversity. Almost all regions of India boost of their own folk tradetions of which folk paintings are an important part.

For example:

1) Madhubani paintings of Bihar: depict religious traditions through paintings of gods and goddess in rich vibrant colours and indicate how the people of the region perceive their dieties.

2) Tanjore Art, Andhra Pradesh: These paintings with a gold hue are also of a religious character but the diety most depicted is Krishna. Life stories of Krishna form the predominant theme of these paintings.

3) Warli paintings, Maharastra: Usually white

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colour is used against the background of black, brown, red or some other primary colour. The paintings are essentially of a secular nature with scenes ranging from dancing to ~~that~~ those of everyday activities.

4) Kalighat paintings, Bengal: These paintings are the most obvious example of paintings representing cultural mooring as in the initial phase deities were depicted in this art form. The art form took a turn towards social reform in order to reflect the skewed social order and raise awareness towards it. The paintings are social reform based and also have a class character.

Folk paintings like any other art form are only a mirror to the prevalent social preferences, deep cultural traditions, social perception and rooted belief systems.

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3. "The response to the Partition of Bengal was not a mere expression of Bengali sub-nationalism, but a resistance that carried in it the seeds of a coherent nationalist struggle for India's independence." Examine.
"बंगाल के विभाजन पर हुई अनुक्रिया केवल बंगाली उप-राष्ट्रीयता की अभिव्यक्ति नहीं थी, बल्कि एक ऐसा प्रतिरोध था जिसमें भारत की स्वतंत्रता हेतु सुसंगत राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष के बीज निहित थे।" परीक्षण कीजिए।

The partition of Bengal and the subsequent Swadeshi movement laid the foundations of new traditions of Indian resistance to foreign rule.

The partition was carried out citing administrative challenges but it was soon realised by the masses that it was a conscious strategy of divide and rule.

The people responded with the Swadeshi movement which worked on the principle of passive resistance, boycott of British goods, boycott of schools, colleges, courts and other British run services.

Moreover social groups which had largely remained away from political

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involvement found their got introduced to mass politics. These groups included students, rural people, farmers, and specially women – who carried out picketting and liquor prohibition protests.

The calls of "Amar Sonar Bangla" were widespread in the streets of Calcutta and a new found unity gained a stronghold.

This movement carried in it the seeds of a coherent nationalist struggle for India's independence as various regions of the country identified with the woes of the Bengalis and took the partition as a national insult inflicted by the British.

The phase of mass politics began not only in Bengal but also in the Bombay & Madras Presidency and also in Punjab due to the efforts of leaders like Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and others. Mass

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involvement was increasingly sought through events such as Shivaji and Ganpati festival.

Criticism of the partition was carried out in the press of all regional newspapers and public opinion was mobilised through it.

Calls were given for the establishment of Indian owned enterprises and considerable movement was seen in the Indian owned chemical factories as a result.

A National Committee on Education was also set up with leaders from across India involved in its formation. Thus, a coherent strategy was aimed to be devised, and the experiences of the Swadeshi movement used in the periods subsequent to the partition of Bengal.

One of the most important outcomes of the movement was the declaration of self-government or "Swaraj" as the goal of the INC in its Calcutta Session of 1906.

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4. The economic interpretation of British Colonialism by Indian intelligentsia during 1870-1905 brought forward unpleasant facts about the foreign rule. Analyse this statement and assess the impact of these interpretations on the National Movement.

भारतीय बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा 1870-1905 के दौरान प्रस्तुत की गई ब्रिटिश उपनिवेशवाद की आर्थिक व्याख्या ने विदेशी शासन के संबंध में अप्रिय तथ्यों को प्रकट किया। इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए और राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर इन व्याख्याओं के प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए।

The moderate leaders of the INC were the first to devise an economic interpretation of British colonialism. These includes Dadabhai Naoroji, MG Ranade, R.C Dutt and Sachindanath Sinha.

They brought out the unpleasant facts about foreign rule by pointing out that:

1) Indian impoverishment is the direct result of the skewed policy of free trade which works ~~in~~ essentially in favour of the British at the cost of Indian interests.

2) Pointed towards the investment policy of the Britishers which was "private investment at public risk" specially in the Railways and its guaranteed return on investment.

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3) Railways were a part of the large structure of a colonial empire whose main focus is to draw out raw materials and supply finish goods.

4) Peasantarisation of the Indian socio-economic set up was due to the ruin that Indian handicraftsmen were in due owing to the free trade policy of the British.

5) They pointed towards the economic "drain of wealth" in the form of "Home charges" that India had to pay in terms of salaries, allowances etc to British civil servants and military hospitals.

6) Showed the considerable losses that India faced due to the involvement of British in numerous wars at the cost of Indians.

These "unpleasant facts" showed the true face of colonialism to Indians and the cause of their penury was shown open to them.

While the moderates largely remained and professed their loyalty to the British,

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this economic critique came at a time of increasing disillusionment and the widespread realisation of the worsening socio-economic set up of India which the British's were supposedly here to ~~protect~~ improve.

The Indian National movement from the period starting the late 19th c till the advent of Gandhi made widespread use of this drain of wealth theory. Further the partition of Bengal, the piece-meal nature of Morley Minto reforms and the undue involvement of India in the first World War further aggravated Indian concerns which built upon the critique provided by the moderates to understand the nature of colonialism and to ultimatly oppose it.

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5. The role of women in Indian nationalism is well acknowledged, however, women who took part in armed struggle against the British are less known. In this context, examine the role played by Indian women in national movement with particular reference to revolutionary struggle.
भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद में महिलाओं की भूमिका को भली प्रकार से स्वीकार किया गया है, हालांकि अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध सशस्त्र संघर्ष में भाग लेने वाली महिलाओं को पर्याप्त ख्याति नहीं मिली है। इस प्रसंग में, क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के विशेष संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में भारतीय महिलाओं की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।

All segment of the Indian society from the middle class intelligentia to the tribals and peasants played an important and distinct role in the freedom struggle. One such social group was that of women, however much remains to be said about their contributions.

The role Indian women played varied roles in the national movement, including:

i) Political participation: through representation, For example Kadambini Ganguly addressed a Congress session, Sarojini Naidu became the Indian women president of INC.

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2) Mass politics: Thousands of women participated in protests against the unjust policies of the British. They did this through resorting to swadeshi products, spinning khadi at the behest of Gandhiji, picketing liquor shops etc.

3) International developments: Madam Bhikaji Cama was much involved in learning from the rise of Communism, she represented India at her own right in various Cominterns and other left movements.

4) Gandhian methods: Kastorba Gandhi and Sarojini Naidu, Vijayalakshmi Pandita among others contributed through participation in Gandhian movements.

5) Armed Combat: The Ajad Hind Fauj of Subhash Chandra Bose had a Rani Lakshmi Bai regiment with women recruits.

Indian women were also involved in the revolutionary struggle against the British.

1) ~~Che~~

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1o) Kalpana Datta and Pritilata Waddedar were involved in the Chittagong Armoury raid by Surya Sen.

2o) Bina Das shot point blank at the Governor of Calcutta at a convention event.

3o) Other numerous women acted as messengers, supplied arms and ammunities and ~~played~~ ~~sec~~ provided refuge to those involved in revolutionary activities and hence contributed in a thousand ways to the freedom movement.

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6. It has been argued that unlike the wars in 1962 and 1971, the war in 1965 was indecisive and brought neither victory nor peace to India. Critically analyse the proposition and also highlight how the experience of 1965 was helpful in the war of 1971.

यह तर्क दिया गया है कि 1962 और 1971 के युद्धों के विपरीत 1965 का युद्ध अनिर्णायक था और इसने भारत को न तो विजय प्रदान की और न ही शांति। इस तर्क का समीक्षात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए और इस तथ्य पर भी प्रकाश डालिए कि 1965 का अनुभव 1971 के युद्ध में किस प्रकार सहायक रहा।

In the war of 1962 i.e the Indo-China war India suffered heavy defeat despite her valourous show of strength.

In the war of 1971 i.e the war with East Pakistan also called the war of liberation (as Bangladesh came into being) India emerged victorious.

However the war of 1965 was neither of the two as both side i.e India and Pakistan claimed victory and no decisive advancements could be achieved.

Military experts, hence, consider it to be an indecisive war as:

1) Both sides returned to the pre-1965 positions following the Tashkent Agreement.

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2) Unclarity and suspicion still prevailed on both the sides.

Still if we look at the statistics the Pakistan army ~~sou~~ suffered many more than the Indian army as Pakistan lost more than 400 tanks compared to less than 100 on the Indian side.

However, the experience that we gained from this "indecisive event" became instrumental in attaining victory in the subsequent 1971 war, as:

1) We gained more insights on the pattern of attacks and techniques used by the other side.

2) Based on our previous experience we were able to organise and streamline our command system in a better manner.

3) We worked on our experience and attained better coordination mechanism between the army, navy and airforce.

4) The government also learned from the previous war and could establish better

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communication and management systems with respect to defence.

These insights provided us with the requisite knowhow on how to act in times of aggression and thus resulted in our feat in the 1971 war.

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7. Discuss whether the agrarian movements which emerged from the late 1970's should be referred to as 'New' Farmers' Movements. In light of the problems faced by poor farmers and agricultural labourers, critically evaluate these movements.

चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या 1970 के दशक के उत्तरार्द्ध में उभरे कृषि प्रधान आंदोलनों को 'नवीन' किसान आंदोलनों के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाना चाहिए। निर्धन किसानों एवं खेतिहर मजदूरों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं के प्रकाश में इन आंदोलनों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

A number of movements emerged in the Indian social spectrum - from environmental movements to women empowerment movements. These movements brought new issues to the fore which had somewhere lost their significance or voice in the Indian freedom struggle and the subsequent establishment of the Indian democracy.

These movements are usually seen in the light of the new pressure group emergence with non-affiliation to any established political tradition or political party. This means that the people formed into groups to provide themselves with a platform to speak on their concerns and hence demand to the government in a direct manner

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without the involvement of a political party.

The Farmers' movement from the late 1970's can be seen as a part of this political tradition as the farmers showed themselves to be a distinct social entity with a set of interests of their own. However, since these farmers largely were well off and had large landholding they did not essentially represent all segments of the ~~farmer~~ agricultural sector. Further, these issues came to be increasingly integrated into conventional political traditions; ~~and~~ hence, these agrarian movements cannot be called 'New' Farmers' Movements in the pure sense of the term.

These movements were an opposition to the pro-consumer policy of the government which aimed to provide food grains at low prices. This the farmers' believed hurt their

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interests as neither they could get good prices and at the same time had to pay high power costs, canal rates among others.

However, it seems that the problems faced by poor farmers and agricultural labourers did not receive attention as:

1) Land reforms: were not demanded.

2) There was not element of opposition to social exclusion faced by peasants and agricultural labourers from downtrodden castes.

3) Issues and rights of women peasants and farm workers were not involved.

Hence, these movements largely remained in favour of big ~~peasants~~ farmers and well off peasants and ignored the larger agricultural social set up.

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8. Though both Bismarck and Sardar Patel played an important role in unifying their respective countries, yet given the different historical circumstances, the challenges faced by both and the strategies they adopted were different, Discuss.
यद्यपि बिस्मार्क और सरदार पटेल दोनों ने अपने-अपने देशों को एकीकृत करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, फिर भी विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए यह कहा जा सकता है कि दोनों को जिन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ा और जिन रणनीतियों को उन्होंने अपनाया, वे भिन्न थीं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Both Bismarck and Sardar Patel have similarities in terms of the contribution they made to their respective countries by unifying different regions under one national set up.

However, they cannot be put under the same category as the circumstances they found themselves in and the strategies they adopted were very different.

Historical circumstance:

The Prussian military General and Foreign Affairs minister Bismarck, unified the his country, Germany in a period when the nation-state system was on the rise. Further, the historical circumstances were those of Industrialisation, a race towards

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global supremacy and armed conflict among different powers.

The circumstances faced by Sardar Patel were those of end of colonialism, rise of Praja movements, impoverished nation and increasing communalism.

Challenges:

Where Bismarck had to unite 28 provinces with mainly German speaking populations, Sardar Patel had to unite more than 500 principalities with each having a distinct culture and linguistic affinity.

Strategy: Bismarck used diplomacy to meet ends envisaged by him, however it failed in 1848. After this he resorted to a policy of 'blood and iron' to unify Germany into one, which he could achieve by 1871.

Sardar Patel used non-violent means (except for Hyderabad) and democratic exercises for example in case of

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Junagarh by conducting a referendum. He could achieve a united India in a matter of two years. For his contributions, he is known as the "Iron man of India".

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9. Enumerate the reforms undertaken during the Gorbachev era and explain the reasons for undertaking these. To what extent could these reforms be held responsible for the breakup of the Soviet Union?
गोर्बाचेव के कार्यकाल के दौरान किए गए सुधारों को वर्णित कीजिए और इन्हें आरंभ करने के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। सोवियत संघ के विघटन के लिए इन सुधारों को किस सीमा तक जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है?

Starting from March 1985 when Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in USSR a number of reforms were undertaken. These were:

1) 'Glasnost' (openness) this reform measure aimed to bring transparency in administration.
- Bring more accessibility to the people towards the policy measures undertaken, and
- Ease the Censorship laws.

2) ~~Pre~~ 'Perestroika' (restructuring) this aimed to reform the economy through bring in more ~~measures~~ characteristics of an open economy.
- Ease government control over some areas.

These reforms were widely undertaken ~~so~~ as it was believed that the USSR was lagging behind!

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1) In terms of efficiency given excessive government control

2) Wastage was a widespread phenomenon.

3) Standard of living suffered and was way behind compared to the Western capitalist world.

However, these reforms resulted in the ultimate dismantling of the USSR as once given these reforms were hard to control. For example, the increasing autonomy and self governing rights given to the Eastern European states culminated into the fall of the communist regimes in Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, starting 1989.

Thus the Berlin wall fell and talks of uniting East and West Germany had already started. This sounded the death knell for the USSR.

These reforms are largely held responsible for the break up of Soviet

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union. ~~however~~ Though these did provide the impetus to the breakup, the seeds for the eventual dismantling were sown in the disparities that persisted and the increasingly worsening economy of the communist states.

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10. While the impact of French Revolution was largely limited to the European countries, the Russian Revolution had a much wider impact across the globe. Critically analyse.

यद्यपि फ्रांसीसी क्रांति का प्रभाव काफी हद तक यूरोपीय देशों तक सीमित था, किन्तु रूसी क्रांति का विश्वव्यापी प्रभाव हुआ था। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Both the French and the Russian Revolution have their own distinct places in the history of the world. Both the revolutions were aimed at ending the 'privilege-based system' and feudal tendencies ~~prev~~ prevalent in the societies of their time.

The French Revolution and its radical ideological forces triggered a similar set of demands in the neighbouring countries. Napoleon's policies - redrew the map of Europe and in a way fanned nationalist sentiments, however, these were later suppressed by the Vienna Congress.

The Russian revolution came in two phases:

1) The February / March Revolution - this overthrew the Tsar and established Duma.

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2.) The October/November revolution or the Bolshevik revolution this established a communist regime.

The Russian revolution's impact on the globe can be seen in the light of the following contributions it made:

1.) It, for the first time, concretized the vision of Marx's idiologies by establishing a communist form of state.

2.) The focus on class based disparities that it provided, proved fundamental in giving vent to these issues globally.

3.) It formed the perspective of a nation not ~~the~~ subservient to any king or feudal order but a composite whole ~~who~~ working towards betterment and the principle of equal treatment to all

4.) Comintern that USSR convened provided impetus to the formation of communist parties in other countries as well, including India.

5.) The planned/command model of economy inspired other countries (including ~~the~~ India) to follow a similar ~~set~~ up.

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6.) It ~~for~~ inspired China's formation as a nation ~~which~~ on communist lines.

However French Revolution cannot be said to have remained unimpactful to the world at large as:

1.) It was the first struggle by the people against the social order.

2.) It gave to the world the ideals of liberty, equality, fraternity which have inspired democracies across the world, including India.

3.) It called for a secular set up of state where church and religion only comprise of private affairs.

4.) Napoleon's policies in terms of administration ~~an~~ a unified education system, central command ~~are~~ still form the basis of many policies followed in the world.

While, the French revolution ~~aimed to~~ provided the ideals on which a nation state was ~~to~~ be based, the Russian Revolution spelt out the aims of the nation state.

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11. Give an account of the factors which influence gender equality in basic education. What can be done to bridge the existing gender gap in this context?
उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जो आधारभूत शिक्षा में लैंगिक समानता को प्रभावित करते हैं। इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान लिंग अंतराल को समाप्त के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है।

Gender equality in basic education can be said to have been achieved when all genders at all times have an equal and just access to basic education without any discrimination faced by them.

The factors that influence gender equality in basic education:

1.) Economic: considerations, availability of the required resources and no opportunity cost involved in terms of schooling hours which could've been spent earning a livelihood.

2.) Social: in terms of the position that society accords to the girl child and women. whether their education is considered important or a waste of resources?

3.) Accessibility: In terms of distance, presence of taboos attached etc.

4.) Infrastructure: In terms of toilet availability, trained and dedicated teachers.

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5) Attitudinal: support by family members and society in general.

Gender equality in basic education is still to be achieved in various parts of the world, including India. Many steps can be taken to achieve this goal, some include:

1) Provision of Free and Compulsory Education under RTE must be further strengthened

2) Education must be made accessible by providing a good transport system which is also safe, opening more schools specially in remote areas.

3) Inducting teachers that are inspiring, driven and utmostly sincere to their profession.

4) Infrastructure: of schools which largely remains in a dilapidated condition should be revamped, specially in terms of drinking water availability and separate

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toilet for girls.

5) Skilling programme: specially for girls must be undertaken so as to make them adequately skilled to take up jobs and hence provide a direct benefit of education.

6) Mould social opinion in favour of girl child education through schemes such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana.

7) Use of technology to provide education to the remotest of areas and also to track those areas which lack in gender equality in education.

Sustained and concerted efforts are required to achieve the goal of gender equality in basic education that we have set for ourselves.

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12. While state action alone cannot ensure social change, no social group howsoever weak or oppressed is only a victim. Examine the statement in the context of organised action for justice and dignity for manual scavengers in India.

कोई सरकारी कार्यवाही अकेले ही सामाजिक परिवर्तन नहीं ला सकती, कोई भी सामाजिक समूह चाहे भले ही वह कितना भी कमजोर और सताया हुआ हो, सिर्फ अत्याचारों का शिकार ही नहीं होता है। भारत में मैला ढोने वालों को न्याय और आत्मसम्मान दिलाने हेतु एक संगठित कार्रवाई के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The goals of social reform and sustained social changes had largely been seen in the context of what steps the state had taken. However, it has come to our realisation that the advances made by the state are only a small step and at best provide a model conduct that we must follow as a society.

For example, there are many laws criminalising sexual harrasment, however it still continues to take place. The idea here is simply that state action alone cannot ensure social changes.

However, it must also be acknowledged that no social group howsoever weak or oppressed is only a victim. This is evident

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in the organised action for justice and dignity for manual scavengers in India.

According to Census 2011, manual scavengers still continue to provide their services to the lakhs of "dry latrines" in India and are one of the most disadvantaged, downtrodden and socially marginalised sections of the Indian community.

Organised action for their upliftment and Rehabilitation started with the "Safai Karamchari Andolan" of 1993. The same pressure group started a campaign called "Action 2010" which aimed to end manual scavenging in India by the 2010 commonwealth games.

A subsequent legislation called the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation was passed in 2013.

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A Rashtriya Garima Abhiyan as a component of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is also on the run. However, the problems faced by manual scavengers once they are rehabilitated is that of employment. Since they continued to be treated as "impure" they find it extremely hard to get a meaningful employment and hence, many a times return to the same profession as manual scavengers.

Given the fragmented nature of this profession it is extremely hard for the government as well to keep track of this practice.

The best course of action would be to carry out the goal of Swachh Bharat and bring out attitudinal change through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns at all levels, while at the same time providing skill training to the rehabilitated manual scavengers.

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13. Give an account of the factors driving people to migrate from the countryside to urban areas even if it entails living in slums. Highlight some important facts about slums unique to India. Also discuss some strategies which can be adopted for transforming India's slums.
उन कारकों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए जो लोगों को ग्रामीण इलाकों से शहरी क्षेत्रों में प्रवास करने लिए प्रेरित करते हैं, भले ही इसके परिणामस्वरूप उन्हें मलिन बस्तियों में ही क्यों न रहना पड़ता हो। भारत की मलिन बस्तियों के संदर्भ में विशिष्ट तथ्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही उन रणनीतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो भारत में मलिन बस्तियों की दशा को सुधारने के लिए अपनाई जा सकती हैं।

Indian urbanisation has been largely plagued by the mushrooming of slums of all proportions. It is estimated that close to 9% of the Indian population live in slums i.e 100 million people in India currently reside in slums.

Slums are defined as areas with 20 and more households living in a small proportion of urban land with lack of safe drinking water, toilets and other basic amenities.

Though countrysides are largely green, clean & open environments, people are still migrating to urban areas even if it entails living in highly crowded slums. The reasons for this phenomenon are:

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1.) Agricultural distress due to climate change, monsoon failure, floods, pests and highly subsistence nature of agriculture.

2.) Increasing fragmentation of landholdings with each generation has made agriculture even more unprofitable exercise.

3.) lack of availability of basic infrastructure in terms of schools, hospitals etc and hence people migrate in hope of a better lifestyle.

4.) Delays in payments of schemes such as MGNREGA which forces youth to move out in search of employment.

5.) lack of employment: given the lack of industries in the rural areas and backward districts, no private investment in agriculture etc.

Unique facts about slums in India.

1.) Slums in India are proliferating at the fastest pace worldwide.

2.) These slums have largely remained at the

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same level of standard of living given the lack of concrete measures by the Government.

Urbanisation if kept unregulated and unplanned will keep pushing for slum expansion and pose grim health and social challenges for the country. Indian slums can be transformed by:

1) Curbing migration: by making the rural economy vibrant and profitable.

2) Restructuring and revamping the slum architecture wherever possible by providing small flats with basic facilities.

3) By carrying out regular vetting programme to stop / prevent disease spread.

4) Providing Health facilities and conducting regular check ups.

5) Government schemes such as Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA), Indira Awas Yojana, AMRUT, Smart City Mission among others are steps in the right direction, their coverage must be extended.

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14. Define flood plains and explain their significance. Also, examine how anthropogenic activities have contributed to recent instances of urban flooding.

बाढ़ के मैदानों को परिभाषित कीजिए और उनके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, परीक्षण कीजिए कि शहरी बाढ़ की हाल ही की घटनाओं में मानवीय गतिविधियों ने किस प्रकार योगदान दिया है।

Flood plains of a rivers are the areas that lie adjacent to the banks till the foot of the enclosing valley. They are of much significance as:

1) They contain floods by absorbing surplus water during monsoon months.
2) Check soil erosion.
3) Provide with valuable minerals and raw materials.
4) Help in recharge of ground water as the water in the flood banks move in a comparatively slower pace
5) Provide rich soil and agricultural ground.
6) Sustain a variety of species.
7) Provide ground recreational and tourist activities, and hence sustain the local economy.

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Urban flooding has come to become a new phenomenon with the infamous Mumbai floods and the more recent Chennai floods. It ~~cannot~~ while heavy rains and natural phenomenon that cause floods cannot be controlled by humans, it cannot be said that man has no role to play in the instance of urban flooding, as:

1.) Increasing deforestation takes away the possible check on excess water.

2.) Surface runoff due to lack of open spaces, excess concretization, not only cause floods but also lead to declining water availability due to ~~lack~~ insufficient groundwater recharge.

3.) Exploitation of river banks and flood plains through excessive ~~san~~ and unregulated sandmining.

4.) Unplanned urbanisation: in terms of a well laid out drainage system, rainwater harvesting

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structures etc.

The Chennai floods have taught us valuable lessons on the need ~~to~~ to planned manner of urbanisation and the use of water harvesting mechanisms. What we need is a comprehensive policy on urban floods given our move towards urbanisation and appropriate measures that such policy will list out must be followed in letter and spirit, some may include:

1) Better and planned drainage system.
2) Regulated mining of river bank resources.
3) Afforestation and open spaces.
4) Rainwater harvesting mechanism.
5) Early warning system and advisory to all citizens in case a flood takes place.

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15. Why do forest fires occur frequently in certain regions of India? Examine the ecological significance of forest fires and identify the measures to tackle the phenomenon.
भारत के कुछ क्षेत्रों में दावानल की पुनरावृत्ति के क्या कारण हैं । दावानल के पारिस्थितिक महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस परिघटना से निपटने के लिए उपायों की पहचान कीजिए।

Forest fires have been repeating themselves year after year, with the most recent being the Uttrakhand forest fire of 2016 which left acres of forest land denoid of vegetation.

Some areas experience forest fires more frequently compared to others. for example:

1.) Himalayan region due to the presence of coniferous trees which ~~on~~ have needle like leaves, when these leaves dry and fall they have high risks of catching fire.

2.) Northeastern region: here forest fires usually take place due to the practice of "slash and burn" cultivation or "jhum cultivation".

Forest fires carry both positive and negative ecological significance. Some are:

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Positive:

1) Some species of trees require fires for their seeds to germinate.
2) They act as a natural check in an ecological cycle.
3) The burnt vegetation returns to the soil, rich nutrients and biomass, thus making the soil more fertile for the next generation of crops.

Negative:

1) Huge loss of national wealth and carbon sinks.
2) Negative effects on the micro climate of the region in terms of smoke, river body pollution etc.
3) Loss of precious flora and fauna.
4) Loss to the local economy and affects livelihood of the people who sustain themselves on produce collected in forests.
5) The same number of trees will require years to grow.

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Forest fires can be caused both naturally (rolling stones, bamboos striking, lightning) and anthropologically (left cigratte butts, bonfires, deliberate fires). Nevertheless, they must be tackled on a war footing and in time so as to prevent or minimize the losses. Some measures are:

1.) Strict regulations and guidelines for tourist activities so that people are watchfull of their activities.

2.) Warning systems must be installed at regular junctions to inform the people in time.

3.) Forest lines can be laid in order to prevent one forest from catching fire from the other.

4.) Creating awareness about the negative effects of jhum cultivation.

Since, forests are spread far and wide in the country and people in many regions interact with their ecology in a routine manner, attitudinal change is the most defining and ~~for~~ sustainable way to prevent forest fires. Unless people believe that the forests are their's and they owe a responsibility to its flora and fauna, other measures will only fall short.

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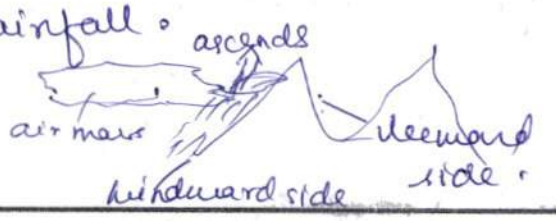
16. What are the different types of rainfall? Give an account of the world distribution of rainfall.

वर्षा के विभिन्न प्रकार क्या हैं? विश्व भर में वर्षा के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

The precipitation in the form of water droplets is called rain. There are mainly three types of rainfall:

1) Convectional rainfall: This is caused when air get warm and as a result becomes lighter and rises up, meanwhile expanding in the process. This expansion causes the formation of cumulous clouds which on saturating result in rainfall. Much of the rainfall in Equator is convectional in nature and comes with thunder and lighting.

2) Orographic/relief rainfall: When a mass of air comes in contact with a mountain, it is forced to ascend. In the process it expands and results in rainfall on the windward side of the mountain. The leeward side remains devoid of rainfall.



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3) Cyclonic rainfall: This is a result of the cyclonic depressions that occur on the ocean surface mainly in the tropical waters. The air mass picks up moisture and extends towards the coasts causing heavy rainfall. Bay of Bengal cyclonic rainfalls are an example.

The other kind of rainfall is frontal rainfall which is caused when two air fronts - cold front and warm front meet. This happens ~~are~~ in the mid latitudes, for example on the eastern coast of USA.

Rainfall patterns are distributed across the world in varied ways, however some trends are widely noticed. These are:

1) Equatorial regions receive rainfall on a daily basis given the convectional currents of air.

2) The eastern coasts of the continents receive more rainfall between the tropics because of the presence of westerly to trade winds, while rainfall decreases in intensity towards the western margins.

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3.) The western margins of the ~~latitudes be~~ region between the both the tropics and mid latitudes receive more rainfall due to the presence of westerlies while the eastern regions receive less rainfall.

4.) From equator towards the poles rainfall goes on decreasing.

5.) Coastal areas of the world in general receive more rainfall than the continental interiors

6.) Where mountains run parallel to coasts, coasts recieve orographic rain while the leeward side remains dry. For eg Western Ghats in India, Tamil Nadu remains dry.

7.) Continental interiors receive moderate rainfall ranging from 200 – 100 cm pa while central parts of tropical land and eastern and interior parts of temperate lands receive rainfall of 50 – 100 cm p.a.

8.) Coasts experiencing cold currents are extremely dry and adjacent continents are usually deserts, for example Atacama desert.

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17. The prevailing water crisis in the country is not about the unavailability of water rather the mismanagement of available resources. Do you agree? Discuss the short-term and long-term socio-economic impacts of the water crisis on India.
देश में व्याप्त जल संकट का संबंध जल की अनुपलब्धता से नहीं बल्कि उपलब्ध संसाधनों के कुप्रबंधन से है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? भारत पर जल संकट के अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India accounts for 4% of world's water resources while houses 16% of the world's population. The water availability in India through precipitation annually is about 4,000 cubic while surface and ground water is 1,869 cubic km.

However, given the high population water availability remains low, perpetuated by the mismanagement of available water. For example:

1) Agriculture: Excessive dependence on ground water resources and cropping patterns which allow for water guzzling crops even in water deficit regions.

2) Pollution: of water bodies due to ~~excess~~ excessive fertilizer use and discharge of industrial effluents rampantly.

3) Unregulated urbanisation: with increasing

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concretization does not allow for recharge of groundwater, amounting to ~~crisis~~ near crisis situation.

4) General wastage: on a household basis where taps are left to run without any second thought.

5) Waterharvesting mechanism and storage provisions ~~et~~ have not been looked into on a sustained and all around basis.

Short term consequences:

1) Water crisis for the regions affected.
2) Subsequent food inflation and worsening Standard of living.
3) Agricultural distress, rural migration
4) Economic pressure on the people mainly at the last rung of the social and economic ladder.

Long term consequences:

1) Food security problems.
2) Migration to water rich regions and subsequent

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pressure on the same.

3) Existentialist crisis and policy challenges.

4) Will sharpen regional disparities and increased litigation on account of division of available water resources.

5) Increasingly tense relations within the country and with neighbours on water-sharing agreements.

6) Biodiversity loss, loss of employment of those dependent of water intense industries, and

7) Erosion of social fabric.

'Water is life' and hence, we must prioritize its management. Each person has an equal stake and an equal responsibility given that we all share a common destiny in case a crisis arises. Water harvesting, watershed management, traditional storage mechanisms, judicious use of available water, change in cropping patterns and prevention of water pollution must be strictly followed to ensure that there is enough water not only for us but also for the coming generation.

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18. Enlist the major fishing zones of the world along with the reasons for their distribution. Does India's deep sea fishing policy warrant a fresh look? Examine in context of the recommendations of the Meena Kumari committee on the matter.

विश्व के प्रमुख मत्स्यन क्षेत्रों की सूची प्रस्तुत कीजिए और साथ ही उनके वितरण के कारण बताइए। क्या गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने संबंधी भारत की नीति को नए दृष्टिकोण से देखने की आवश्यकता है? इस मामले पर मीना कुमारी समिति की अनुशंसाओं के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

The major fishing zones of the world are :

1) Dogger Bank and Great Fisher Bank in Northern Europe

2) Sea of Japan

3) Grand Bank, Nova Scotia in N America.

Reasons for their distribution :

1) Historical : These regions had the required capital for investing in commercial fishing industry, with time the tradition gained strength.

2) Plankton availability : due to the meeting ground of cold and warm currents. For example - Warm Gulf stream and Cold labrador current at Grand Bank and warm Kuroshio and cold Oyoshio current in the Sea of Japan.

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3) Topography: The regions does not allow much agricultural activities and hence the population has been largely dependent on fish for protein, medical use, oil etc

4) Coastline: presence of a long and largely indented coastline calls for establishment of ports and harbours – fundamental for commercial fishing.

5) Technology: advance methods are used given the developed nature of these countries.

6) Climate: cool temperate climate allows for storage and preservation.

7) Species: diversity is low and hence large scale operations can be taken out for commercial exploitation.

Reforms in Deep sea fishing in India

The long coastline of India, nearly 7615 km provides us with enough opportunity to tap our ocean economy. However, fisheries from India's near shore waters have been overly exploited

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and is unsustainable in nature. This calls for a fresh look in deep sea fishing policy. For this, the Meena Kumari committee has recommended the following:

1) A sound Monitoring Control and Surveillance System to be put in place to regulate and improve fisheries management while curbing illegal fishing.

2) Comprehensive legislation to regulate fishing in the Indian EEZ.

3) Sustainability must be maintained.

4) Capacity building at all levels through awareness programmes.

5) Human Resource development for deep sea fishing

6) Technology transfer must happen through joint ventures until domestic capacity is developed fully.

The recommendations must be implemented fully and in an urgent manner to develop a sustainable fishing industry in India.

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19. It has been observed that deltas formed by Indian rivers have been shrinking for the past few years. Discuss reasons for the same in context of different rates of shrinking of deltas of major rivers.
यह देखा गया है कि भारतीय नदियों द्वारा निर्मित डेल्टा पिछले कुछ वर्षों से सिकुड़ते जा रहे हैं। प्रमुख नदियों के डेल्टाओं के सिकुड़ने की विभिन्न दरों के संदर्भ में इनके कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

River delta shrinkage has been a noticed phenomenon in Indian rivers. This can widely be attributed to the following factors:

1) Increasing number of dams which capture sediments and silt in the reservoirs, depriving the river of the same in its lower course.

2) Artificial levees that now affect rivers' sediment carrying capacity.

3) Increasing land compaction and concretisation.

4) Rise in sea level due to global warming.

Study of different rivers points out the rate of delta shrinkage being different across the rivers:

1) Krishna delta: is amongst the most affected with no sediment being added to its delta surface.

2) Ganga delta: has been facing subsidence of land due to increasing groundwater mining.

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3) Indus delta has been reported to have shrinked by 3/4th.

This is cause of concern as shrinkage of delta leads to sea water advancing to the upper and inner coastal region which directly affect the quality of ground and surface water along with leaving agricultural land redundant due to increasing levels of salinity.

Keeping in mind the already distressed water scenario in India and the world and an increasing pressure to feed ever increasing populations, efforts must be undertaken to tackle this issue. Some may include:

1) Documentation of trends, their causes and analysis.

2) Modifying the capturing techniques of dam reservoirs so as to allow more of sediments and silt to travel to lower

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courses of the rivers.

3) Curb coastal erosion by strong regulations and with respect to mining, tourism etc

4) Combat climate change through reducing global greenhouse emissions.

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20. Why does the Arabian Sea experience fewer tropical cyclones as compared to the Bay of Bengal? Explain why tropical cyclones do not occur during the southwest monsoon season.

अरब सागर, बंगाल की खाड़ी की तुलना में उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों का कम अनुभव क्यों करता है? व्याख्या कीजिए कि दक्षिण पश्चिम मानसून की ऋतु के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवात क्यों नहीं आते हैं ?

With a coastline of 7,516 km and heavily populated coastal regions, India is one of the most cyclone affected countries. India has Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal on either sides of its peninsula and is exposed to 10% of the world's cyclones.

However the ~~region do~~ Bay of Bengal is more susceptible to cyclones as compared to the Arabian sea as

1) Cyclons that form over the Bay of Bengal area are to an extent affected by the typhoons over northwest Pacific which move towards south China sea over to the Bay of Bengal.

2) Trade winds which flow from east to the west affect the Bay of Bengal region

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more.

3.) Since the cyclones forming over the Bay of Bengal region weaken after landfall, the Arabian sea does not much get affect by the cyclones from the east.

4.) Sea surface temperature of the Arabian sea is comparatively colder than the Bay of Bengal and hence low pressure conditions conducive to the formation of cyclones do not arise with much frequency.

Cyclones and South-west Monsoon

1.) Presence of strong vertical wind sheer during the southwest monsoon inhibits cyclonic growth.

2.) The depression along the monsoon trough have shorted oceanic stay during this season, which does not allow intensification of low pressure system - thereby leading to non formation of cyclones.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 759)

Name of Candidate	VISHAKHA DABRAL		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	29481
Center	M.N	Date	1/04/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस पश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर काई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Alignment Competence**
2. **Context Competence**
3. **Content Competence**
4. **Language Competence**
5. **Introduction Competence**
6. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
7. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. India has the lowest tax-to-GDP ratio among countries with a similar per capita income on a purchasing power parity basis. Explain the reasons for the low tax-to-GDP ratio in India. What measures can be taken to correct this situation?

भारत का कर-GDP अनुपात वस्तुतः क्रय-शक्ति समता के आधार पर भारत जैसे प्रति व्यक्ति आय वाले देशों के बीच न्यूनतम है। भारत में न्यून कर-GDP अनुपात के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। इस स्थिति को सही करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

India's tax to GDP ratio at 16.6% is well below the emerging market economies (EME.) and the OECD averages of 21% and 34% respectively.

Since taxation provides governments with the required resources it is key to a country's long run economic and social development.

Reasons for India's low tax-GDP ration:

1.) Structural: low percapita income, high poverty levels.

2.) Small tax base: According to Shome Panel, in the last 10 years though the direct tax collection has increased by more than 700%, the number of tax payers has merely grown by 35%.

3.) Tax exemption policies and the resultant low tax buoyancy.

4.) High tax evasion and tax avoidance.

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5) Human resource crunch in tax authorities.

6) Continued litigation and dispute settlement due to adversarial tax issues.

7) Exploitation of loopholes in double taxation avoidance treaties which leads to 'round-tripping' of money.

8) Existence of a parallel economy where major transactions are carried out in cash and the government has no records relating to it.

9) Informal market is still out of the reach of tax authorities.

10) Skewed nature of taxation structure where more reliance is on indirect taxes than on direct taxes.

Measures required:

1) Digitisation of transactions in order to bring it into the white economy.

2) Improve compliance through the GAAR provisions

3) Amend the loopholes in the Double taxation avoidance treaties.

4) Earliest implimentation of the GST.

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5) Fast tracking of tax disputes to reach early resolution

6) Efficient targetting of subsidies and restructuring tax exemptions given.

7) Bringing in property taxation laws

8) Creation of Tax Policy Council and tax research unit as recommended by the Shome Panel.

The recent demonetisation move, passage of GST, efforts to merge CBDT and CBEC and amendments to DTAA are steps in the right direction.

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2. In spite of various initiatives, the condition of the power sector still remains one of the core challenges for India. Comment.
विभिन्न पहलों के बावजूद, विद्युत क्षेत्रक की स्थिति भारत के लिए अभी भी एक प्रमुख चुनौती बनी हुई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Power or electricity is one of the most important components of infrastructure affecting a country's economic growth and well being. Efforts have been made through decades to reform the power sector in India such as

1.) Efforts to create 'one market' in power
2.) UDAY scheme to improve the health of DISCOMS.
3.) DDUGJY to provide continuous power supply to rural India.
4.) Diversifying source of energy generation by focussing on renewable energy sources and increase its share to 175 GW.
5.) Promoting efficiency in energy usage through DELP, subsidized LED bulbs, Street Lighting National Programme (SLNP)
6.) Strengthening distribution network through Integrated Power Development scheme (IPDS)
7.) National Smart Grid Mission.

In spite of the above initiative, the

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power sector continues to be facing many ills.

1) Percapita energy consumption in India is only 1010 kwh compared to China's 4,000 kwh with developed nations averaging around 15,000 kwh.

2) Around 280 million people in the country do not have access to electricity, with some States in East and North East having less than even 30% households with access to electricity.

3) Inadequacy of the UDAY scheme to revive the health of DISCOMS.

4) High transmission losses and theft of power, which according to the Central Electricity Authority' stood at 23.04%.

5) Fuel availability concerns and subsequent dependence on imports.

6) Issues related with land acquisition, environmental clearances and subsequent delays.

7) High cost of renewable energy and India's lack of expertise in the technology required.

8) Price and non price barriers to open access policy.

9) Complexity of tariff structure which prevents economic actors to respond sufficiently to

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price signals.

10) Slow pace of reforms in the sector as electricity is a concurrent subject under the constitution.

The government must take up the agenda to reform the sector in all ways possible at the same time working towards the success of International Solar Alliance to move towards clean sources of energy.

The power sector should provide for inexpensive and reliable power to ensure sustainable economic development. To sustain GDP growth rate of around 8-9% it is imperative that the power sector also grows at the same rate.

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3. Examine the reasons for poor performance of public sector banks in India. Give an account of the steps taken by the government and RBI to improve their performance. Also analyse whether the risks arising from the consolidation of the Indian banking sector outweigh the potential longer-term benefits.

भारत में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रक के बैंकों के दयनीय प्रदर्शन के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। सरकार और RBI द्वारा इनके प्रदर्शन में सुधार करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही विश्लेषण कीजिए कि क्या भारतीय बैंकिंग क्षेत्रक के समेकन से उत्पन्न जोखिम दीर्घावधि में प्राप्त होने वाले संभावित लाभों पर भारी पड़ेंगे?

Public sector Banks are banks where a majority stake (i.e more than 50%) is held by the government. There are a total of 27 PSBs in India.

They have been facing multiple challenges on account of rising NPAs, poor governance, deteriorating asset quality etc.

The reasons for their poor performance are:

1) Economic slowdown since 2008 has put pressure on PSBs to lend more to prime borrowing sectors even if the projects are unviable. This has given rise to the problem of NPAs.

2) Corporate debt restructuring of bad loans of companies and loan waivers leaves PSBs in a poor financial position

3) Dual regulation by RBI and the finance ministry often creates confusion.

4) Corrupt tendencies of certain officials and mal practices.

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To enhance the performance of PSBs the government has initiated the Indradhanush framework. Under this focus will be on:

1) Appointments
2) Capitalisation.
3.) Establishment of Bank Board Bureau (BBB)
4.) Strengthening of risk control measures
5.) Improving bank management
6.) governance reforms, and
7) development of a Framework of Accountability

In keeping with the above agendas government has already constituted the BBB and capitalised PSBs to the tune of more than Rs 30,000 crore.

The RBI has also undertaken certain steps.

1) Asset liability Management and liquidity planning through the 5/25 scheme
2.) Scheme for restructuring Stressed Assets (S4A) to manage bad loans.
3.) Corrective Action Plan for recovery or sale of unviable accounts.
4.) Provisions for Asset Reconstruction Companies

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5.) Basel III norms to maintain the viability of banks.

Consolidation has been seen as an important way to tackle the large infrastructure needs of the country. Currently (except for State Bank of India post merger) no PSB in India is listed in Top 100 in terms of asset size.

Consolidation is expected to increase capital efficacy, efficiency and also improve the ability of banks to recover bad loans. Moreover it will bring synergies in business operations, branch rationalisation and availability of cheaper credit.

However, on the flip side the government may be required to increase bailouts in times of stress.

Creating large banks is not the only solution what is required is their operationalised in a calibrated manner through:

1) Cost rationalisation
2.) branch rationalisation with special focus on rural areas.
3.) Inculcating best international practices.

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4. Tax treaties intended to avoid double taxation have in many cases become instruments for double non-taxation. Elaborate. List the major amendments in the India-Mauritius DTAA and the advantages that are expected to accrue due to it.
दोहरे कराधान से बचाव के प्रयोजन से की गई कर संधियाँ कई मामलों में दोहरे गैर-कराधान का साधन बन गयी हैं। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। भारत-मॉरीशस DTAA में हुए प्रमुख संशोधनों और इनके कारण प्राप्त होने वाले अपेक्षित लाभों की सूची प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

DTAA is a tax treaty signed between two countries ~~to~~ provide relief on dual taxation and ~~to~~ in this way raise investments.

However, the DTAAs are being used and abused in ~~other~~ order to 'round-trip money' and hence side step taxation. Through this corporations avoid taxation in both the countries and deny the governments of their rightful revenue.

Major amendments of India-Mauritius DTAA:

1) Gives India the right to tax capital gains arising from sale or transfer of shares of an Indian company acquired by a Mauritian tax resident.

2) The shares acquired between April 1, 2017 and March 1, 2019 will attract a capital gains tax at a 50% discount on domestic

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tax rate.

Thus, under the amended treaty the right to tax capital gains will be available to the country where the income arose.

Benefits:

1) Will curb black money generation.
2) Prevent money laundering and tax avoidance
3) Will increase the revenues of respective governments.
4) Streamline the flow of investment.
5) Increase cooperation between India and Mauritius.
6) Reduce market volatility.

This amendment is a step in the right direction and must be replicated with other countries to the maximum extent possible.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Emerging ICT and their appropriation by society constitutes a threat that demands new competencies and practices to be developed and integrated in the existing police work. Discuss with examples.
उभरती ICT एवं समाज द्वारा उसके प्रयोग में एक ऐसा खतरा समाहित है जो पुलिस के वर्तमान कार्य में नई क्षमताओं और प्रथाओं के विकास और समेकन की मांग करता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

ICT and the changes that have been brought in it in the past two decades has changed the way we interact with each other. It has not only increased global cooperation and cultural integration but has also been one of the guiding pillars of globalisation.

However, the benefits of ICT do come with some serious challenges, one of which is the way crime can be induced and committed. Hackings into government's official online depository, the recent breach of navy's documents and hacking into accounts of individuals ~~have~~ are some examples.

Further use of social media to spread hate and crime and as a channel for "direct solicitation" by terrorist organisations such as the ISIS pose new and serious challenges to national security.

These new challenges demand as equally competent and well equipped law enforcement agencies, nevertheless the

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traditional and business as usual way of policing has become redundant and obsolete.

Some of the tools and practices that must be integrated with and incorporated into the police work are:

1) Increased coverage and surveillence through CCTVs.
2) Radio frequency identification
3) Electronic traspoort and e-identification.
4) GPS tracking.
5) Intelligent sensors. etc.

These will ensure that Police forces are two steps ahead of anti-social and anti-national elements by

1) Providing them with the requisite tools, techniques and technologies to break into nefarious networks.
2) Prevent radicalisation of youth by early identification.
3) Curb organised crime by improving the efficiency and reach of the law enforcement agencies.
4) ~~Facu~~ Facilitating the creation of big data pool which may be brought into

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use for tracking, analysis and data sharing among various investigative agencies.

Examples of steps in this direction:

1) NCRB is implementing the Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System

2) NATGRID, CMS, National Counter terrorism Centre.

3) Aarakshi of Rajasthan, e-cops of Andhra Pradesh must be replicated in other states as well.

Further efforts must be undertaken to improve the police-population ratio, train the public servants in changing technology, build on community-policing systems and improve on their capabilities.

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6. What are P-Notes and how do they impact the financial system in India? In this context, also highlight the recent regulatory measures taken by SEBI to deal with them.

पी-नोट्स क्या हैं और वे भारत में वित्तीय प्रणाली को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं? इस संदर्भ में, सेबी द्वारा हाल ही में इनसे निपटने के लिए किए गए विनियामक उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Participatory notes are offshore derivative instruments with Indian shares as ~~der~~ underlying assets. They

1) allow foreign investors to buy stocks listed on Indian exchange without being listed/registered.

2) Provide for anonymity and hence are preferred by Foreign Institutional Investors.

Impact on Indian financial system:

1) It allows flow of money in the Indian economy.

2) However, this money could be black or raised through nefarious activities (drug trafficking, terrorism etc).

3) The government is not able to track the source of such funds because of the anonymity clause.

4) Are blatantly discriminatory since home investors have to undergo the scrutiny of SEBI ~~and~~ as well as submit KYCs.

5) Can be used as a tool to target a country's economy by allowing intransparent

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private equity companies of other countries to hold share in critical sectors (eg oil).

6) Further they may lead to market volatility.

Recent measures by SEBI

1) SEBI has issued guidelines that transfer of P-notes will be restricted and allowed only after prior consent of the issuer.

2) Transfer of P-Notes being allowed only to a pre-approved list of subscribers.

3) Financial Intelligence Unit will be informed of any suspicious transaction.

4) SEBI has tightened KYC and disclosure requirements for ODIs.

5) Anti-Money Laundering regulations will be applicable on P-Notes.

As a result of these measures P-Notes now make up for just about 10% of the total foreign investment inflow, against over 55% in 2007.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The rising levels of e-waste generation in India have been a matter of concern in recent years. Examine the underlying causes of this scenario and the challenges associated with it. How can the new E-Waste Management Rules, 2016 help in meeting these concerns?
भारत में ई-अपशिष्ट उत्पादन का बढ़ता स्तर हाल के वर्षों में चिंता का विषय रहा है। इस परिदृश्य के अंतर्निहित कारणों एवं इससे संबद्ध चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। ई-अपशिष्ट प्रबंधन नियम, 2016 इन चिंताओं का समाधान करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है?

The rise in per capita income of India and the subsequent rise in the standard of living has led to increased use of electronics as well.

As the reach of mobiles, computers and other electronics has increased in India, India has become the fifth largest generator of e-waste. Roughly 18.5 lakh tonnes of electronic waste is generated in the country each year.

Causes:

1) Short life span of electronics which is aimed at increased consumption adds tonnes of e-waste to the environment.

2) Technological developments where and rise in consumerism where its a race to replace old models with the new ones.

Challenges:

1) E-waste management: has become a policy

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challenge and is expected to increase in the coming years.

2) Poor infrastructure and legislative framework which allows only for 2.5% of India's total e-waste getting recycled.

3) Unorganised nature and use of unscientific techniques to manage e-waste poses threats to environment and health.

4) Lack of segregation of urban solid waste.

In view of the above challenges the MoEFCC issued the new e-waste management Rules 2016.

Salient features:

1) It replaces the E-Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011.

2) CFL and other mercury containing lamps have been included in the category of items which are madatorily to be safely disposed off.

3) Manufacturer, dealer, refurbisher and producers have been introduced as additional stakeholders in e-waste management.

4) Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) has

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been introduced under which the producers have to provide for safe disposal of e-waste without any harm to the environment.

5) Has given more teeth to CPCB to ensure ~~problem~~ proper implementation and monitoring of EPR.

6) States are also required to take skill development of workers to revamp the e-waste management process.

It must be ensured through regular monitory and assessment that these rules are being followed in letter and spirit to ~~no~~ realise the objectives of the guidelines.

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8. Terror groups, much like corporate bodies have well and truly embraced and exploited the benefits of globalisation. Discuss the statement with reference to terror financing and propaganda activities.
कॉर्पोरेट निकायों की ही भाँति आतंकवादी समूहों ने भी सही मायने में काफी हद तक वैश्वीकरण के लाभों को आत्मसात और उनका दोहन किया है। आतंकी वित्तपोषण एवं प्रचार गतिविधियों के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

In the era of globalisation corporate bodies depend on a multiple value chain system for finance, organisation, design, production and marketing. The terror organisations have in a similar manner organised their functioning and expanded their reach beyond national boundaries.

In this context, globalisation where it has transcended national boundaries to increase cooperation has at the same time internationalised terrorism by providing links in terms of ease of connectivity, information dispensation and organisation.

Terror financing:

1) Use of social media for direct solicitation and to raise funds globally.

2) Exploiting loopholes in legal mechanisms of nations to generate black money and hence fund terrorism.

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3) Legal banking channels to Money Transfer service schemes (MTSS) and Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) to fund terrorists. Example, as done by Pakistan, use of hawala system etc.

4) Drug trafficking for example through the "Golden Crescent" and "Golden Triangle" to raise funds for nefarious activities.

5) A recent report indicated the increasing possibility of 'digital laundering' due to increasing traction of digital currency, eg Bitcoin.

6) Use of unregulated and non-transparent NGO networks to carry out terrorist activities, eg in Pakistan.

Most of these transfers take place in a globalised, networked world, linking a large number of countries in a financial web.

Propaganda

1) Use of social media to radicalise youth to take up arms against the people and state.

2) This has resulted in a new kind of terror phenomenon where 'lone wolf' attacks take place called the "war of attrition".

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Example: British Parliament attack, Nice attacks etc.

Even though the tools of globalisation have been misused by terrorist organisation, it is very much possible for governments to free the world of this menance. Financial Action Task force has it been instrumental in curbing money laundering and terror financing, similar such steps must be taken globally.

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9. What is net-metering? Critically analyse its potential in incentivising distributed generation in India.
नेट-मीटरिंग क्या है? भारत में वितरित उत्पादन को प्रोत्साहित करने में इसकी क्षमता का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Net metering is a system through which consumers who produce their own electricity, example: through solar panels, are facilitated to feed back the unused power back into the grid and provides them with compensation.

Net metering has immense potential to incentivise "distributed generation" in India i.e power generation at the point of consumption by:

1) Promoting adoption of cleaner energy sources through facilitating localised power generation,
2) It can help stabilize the national, regional and state grids,
3) reducing AT&C losses, and help cut down ~~extra~~ per capita energy footprint.
4) Relieve the DISCOMs of the immense pressure they are experiencing.

However, there are certain issues that the concept of net metering faces:

1) Regional disparity in capacity where Maharashtra

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and karnataka have a limit of 1MW, Andhra Pradesh has a limit of 0.5MW.

2.) Expensive technology in terms of installation and maintenance.

3.) lack of credit facilities to provide traction to the concept.

4) Non-uniformity in policy throughout states.

5.) Limited inter and intra-state coordination.

6.) It is not as relevant in the case of Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) systems where production and consumption is off the grid.

Way ahead:

1.) A comprehensive policy framework must be put in place.

2.) Awareness must be generated for the concept.

3.) Better incentives must be given for its adoption.

4.) Technical obstacles must be resolved

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10. Explain the challenges associated with predicting the monsson accurately. Can shifting to a completely dynamical model from the one used by the IMD presently help in improving the accuracy of predicting the monsoon?
मानसून के सटीक पूर्वानुमान से संबद्ध चुनौतियों की व्याख्या कीजिए। क्या IMD द्वारा वर्तमान में प्रयोग किए जा रहे मॉडल के स्थान पर पूर्णतः गतिशील मॉडल का उपयोग मानसून के पूर्वानुमान की सटीकता को बढ़ा सकता है।

Since 65% of the agriculture sector is rainfed, monsoons have a very important role to play in India's food security, market stability, consumer and farmer welfare.

Timely and accurate monsoon prediction is important to make smart choices in cultivation and to make provisions beforehand in case any crisis is expected forthcoming to minimise the extent of damage. Hence, it is important both for the farmers and the governments.

However, accurately forcasting the weather is a tedious process given the complex nature of monsoons and the unexpected changes brought about by climate change and global warming.

Challenges associated with monsoon Prediction

i) Complexity of nature.

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2) Paucity of data to predict correct trends.

3) Lack of information on the trends beyond a few hundred kilometers from the east coast of India.

4) Changing climate trends and unexpected occurences in weather.

Efficacy of the Dynamical model of IMD

A) Indian Meterological Department has brought into use the Dynamical model along with the statistical model which works by simulating the weather on powerful computers and extrapolating it over particular timeframe. This provides with a better understanding of physics of monsoon and provides with a near perfect calculation to predict monsoon trends.

Challenges:

1) It cannot accurately predict all aspects of monsoon and its trends.

2) Simulating the evolution of a coupled Ocean-atmosphere model is hard even for the most powerful computers in

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the world so far.

However, with the advent of supercomputers and improved computation methods, data collection and prediction of monsoon is bound to improve.

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11. The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill would require to work along with the Forest Rights Act in order to achieve the aims of environment protection while also ensuring rights of the tribal people. Comment.
जनजातीय लोगों के अधिकारों को सुनिश्चित करते हुए, पर्यावरण संरक्षण के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रतिपूरक वनीकरण कोष विधेयक को वन अधिकार अधिनियम के साथ समन्वय की आवश्यकता होगी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act seeks to establish National Compensatory Afforestation Fund and State Compensatory Afforestation Fund respec under the Public Account of India and the Public Account of each state respectively.

These funds will be primarily spent on afforestation, green cover regeneration in order to compensate for the environmental loss due to developmental activities. At the same time efforts will be made to protect wildlife and build requisite infrastructure.

This Act seeks to find a way out of the "development vs conservation" debate.

However to make itself a success the ~~Bill~~ to Act must synergise and work in close coordination with the Forest Rights Act as this will:

1) empower local communities to carry out afforestation,

2) This will ensure sustainability of the effort and continued protection,

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3) Since under the FRA the Gram Sabha is the final authority to decide on matter related to tribal land, CAMPA's close coordination with FRA will strengthen the democratic devolution of power,

4) the instances of violation of rights of forest dwellers and tribals will come down.

5) It will be in line with the Kanchan Chopra Committee and the IIFM Committee recommendation that communities must be compensated for the loss of forests.

6) Further, working in close coordination with the locals (as per FRA) will bring in traditional knowledge base, promote native species of plants and also lead to social auditing of the work undertaken.

Environmental protection and the rights of tribal people rather than being ~~two~~ antagonistic are mutually co-related. Both reinforce each other and this inbuilt corelation must be

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harnessed to ensure that both institutions are strengthened.

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12. It has been argued that India's strained patent protection and IP administration has failed to keep pace with growing technological advances. In this context, examine the provisions of the new Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy, 2016. Also explain how the new policy can help boost innovation and entrepreneurship in the country.
यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि भारत का विकृत पेटेंट संरक्षण एवं बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार प्रशासन वस्तुतः विकसित होती तकनीकी प्रगतियों से तालमेल बैठाने में असफल रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, नई बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार (IPR) नीति, 2016 के प्रावधानों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही व्याख्या कीजिए कि नई नीति देश में नवोन्मेष और उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने में किस प्रकार सहयोग कर सकती है।

Intellectual Property rights and patent protection are two very contentious issues in today's capitalistic and globalised world which ~~has a~~ also has a huge number of people living in sub optimal conditions.

Though India has a well established, TRIPS compliant legislative, administrative and judicial framework to safeguard IPRs which also allows it to meet its developmental challenges, it has continually being criticised.

Arguments against ~~IPR~~ Indian IPR policy.

1.) Indian Patent Law and compulsory licensing restrict technological advances.

2.) Indian law bar/restrict evergreening of patents.

3.) Issues related with generic drugs.

4.) India has continually been on U.S 'Priority Watch List' in its Special 301 report.

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Confronted with challenges the New IPR policy seeks to find a balance between promoting innovation and protecting public interest.

Objectives:

1) To create awareness about economic, social, cultural benefits of IPRs among all sections

2) To stimulate the generation of IPRs

3) To have strong IPR laws that balance the interests of rights owners with larger public interest

4) Management to modernise and strengthen service oriented IPR administration.

5) Get value for IPRs through commercialisation

6) To combat IPR infringements.

Boost innovation and Entrepreneurship in the country:

1) Support system for MSMEs - IPR friendly loans to less empowered groups (weavers, artisans) etc

2) Ease of doing business
   - trademark registration
   - Digitisation of copyright records
   - fast examination and grant of IPRs

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3) wider access to Traditional Knowledge Digital library.

4) Review existing IP laws, update and amend them.

5) Use CSR funds to support IPR development

6) Build human resources and institutions for ~~IR~~ IPR training and research.

This IPR policy must work in close synergy with Make In India, Skill India, Start Up India and Digital India. The slogan of the Policy being "Creative India, Innovative India" is largely a step in the right direction.

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13. Though the frequency of both droughts and floods has increased in many states of the country, the preparedness level for mitigating their impacts still has significant gaps. Discuss in the context of India.

यद्यपि सूखे और बाढ़, दोनों की आवृत्ति देश के कई राज्यों में बढ़ी है किंतु उनके प्रभावों को कम करने हेतु तैयारियों के स्तर में अभी भी एक बड़ा अंतराल विद्यमान है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

2009, 2014, and 2015 were all drought years in India. As two-thirds of the agricultural land in India ~~and~~ is rain fed, any failure in monsoons has a direct impact on food grain prices and on the livelihood of farmers.

On the other hand floods have also been a recurrent phenomenon with there in Jammu & Kashmir, Chennai, Assam and the most recent in Manipur.

This creates a very paradoxical picture where on the one side of the country there are pictures of parched ~~lands~~ fields, distressed population, former suicides and kms long queues to collect water, at the same on the other there is hanoc created with the overflow of water, flooding rivers, urban floods.

Nevertheless, the preparedness level for mitigating the impacts of floods and droughts is still not up to the mark.

This is for the reasons:

1) Focus is more on relief than on prevention.

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2.) Laxity on parts the part of some states to declare a drought

3.) Prevalence of faulty water agricultural practices and non efficient water management in rainfall surplus areas.

4.) With respect to flood management -
- Unavailability of timely information on storage levels.
- sudden release of water leading to floods in the downstream regions.
- Limited efficacy of National Disaster Response Force.

5.) Non-efficient and sometimes unavailable public healthcare system.

6.) Non-serious attitude towards scientific warnings and lack of reliable data to forecast correct patterns, as happed in the Uttrakhand flood disaster.

Measures that must be taken:

1.) Collection of reliable data to predict trends and dissemination of the same to the general public at regular intervals.

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2) Upgrade both urban and rural infrastructure so as to minimise the effects of both drought and floods.

3) Constitution of National Disaster Response Force, National Disaster Mitigation Fund, and National Plan on mitigation and crisis management as per the Supreme Court's guidelines.

4) Amend faulty agricultural practices and bring in precision farming.

5) Use of climate change resistant seeds.

6) For floods there is a need for coordinated release from reservoirs.

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14. In view of the high levels of inequality in India, it is imperative to not only broaden access to education and health but also financial services. Discuss. Also highlight the efforts made by the government in recent times to address inequality by promoting financial inclusion.
भारत में असमानता के उच्च स्तरों को देखते हुए न केवल शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य बल्कि वित्तीय सेवाओं तक पहुँच को भी विस्तृत करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही सरकार द्वारा हाल ही में वित्तीय समावेशन को बढ़ावा देकर असमानता को कम करने के लिए किए गए प्रयासों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Though rising economic growth has raised per capita income ~~avro~~ in the country, it has also increased inequality. According to ~~an~~ an Oxfam report the richest 1% in India own 58% of the total wealth in the country.

This problem is even more profound when it is seen in the context of the effect such inequality has on the marginalised sections such as SCs, STs, OBCs, ~~and~~ disabled and women.

In this context it is imperative that not only the marginalised sections are assured of access to education and health but also that efforts are undertaken to fill the gap in economic considerations.

Education: is one of the most powerful tools to empower communities and

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individuals. It awakens one's to one's rights and entitlement.

The government has made Right To Education a fundamental right and has made provisions for free and compulsory education up to the age of 14. Further special initiative are undertaken to bring gender parity in access to education through Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samridhi Yojana etc

Health: remains one of the most skewedly distributed aspect of social and economic life. It is noticed that out of pocket expenditure on health is one of the highest among lower classes and marginalized sections.

Taking note of the situation the government has launched Rashtriya Suraksha Bima Yojana, Janani suraksha Yojana, Indradhanush scheme etc.

Financial services: lack of brick and mortar banks in remote areas and subsequent dependence on money lenders perpetuates marginalisation of the lower sections as they are unable to invest in themselves or take steps to improve their standard of living.

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Initiatives taken by the government:

1) Jan Dhan Yojana.
2) Concept of business correspondent
3) Introduction of Payments banks, wholesale banks and cooperative banks.
4) Use of Post offices as instruments of promoting financial inclusion.
5) Stand Up India scheme.

Given the large disparities in financial access across the income distribution, it is imperative to broaden access to financial services as financial inclusion is an important factor in promoting equality, social and economic justice.

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15. Examine the need for indigenization of the defence industry in India. While highlighting its challenges, analyse how the new Defence Procurement Policy (DPP) and relaxations in FDI norms can address these challenges.
भारत में रक्षा उद्योगों के स्वदेशीकरण की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। इसकी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए कि नई रक्षा खरीद नीति (डिफेंस प्रोक्योरमेंट पॉलिसी-DPP) एवं FDI मानदंडों में दी गयी छूटें इन चुनौतियों को किस प्रकार संबोधित कर सकती हैं।

India remains the world's largest importer of defence equipment, with 60% of its requirements met from outside the country.

Need for indigenisation:

1) Outflow of precious foreign exchange must come down.

2) Supplier pressure with respect to denial of spares for political reasons, high cost of spares, delays and lack of transparency in technology transfer etc.

3) Allegations of corruption in defence deals eg - Augusta WestLand.

4) Undue delays, eg Rafale Fighter Deal is still ~~to~~ be carried out.

5) We have been showing our prowess in other fields example space technology, we must replicate the efforts in the defence sector as well.

6) Indigenisation will be in line with our vision

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of Make in India.

7) Studies show that even a 20-25% reduction in imports could directly create an additional 100,000 to 120,000 highly skilled jobs in India — much needed given our huge demographic dividend and to combat "jobless growth"

8) The development in the defence sector will trickle down to other (manufacturing and services) sector as well - promoting R&D and an innovative spirit.

However, India faces many challenges to indigenisation.

1) Low allocation to R&D in India.

2) lack of expertise in technical know how

3) long gestation periods in technological research and its transformation into a final product, immediate needs of the country may not be met in time.

4) PSUs not being as robust and largely play the roles of system integrator.

5) Slow decision making and complex laws.

6) Red tapisime and bureaucratic delays.

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7) lack of a conducive financial framework to attract private sector in defence procurement.

To tackle these challenges the government has undertaken two major steps:

1) FDI relaxation: A 100% FDI in defence will ensure inflow of cutting edge technology - it will boost local manufacturing

2) New Defence Procurement Policy: aimed at boosting India's target of 'Make in India', besides creation of a domestic defence industry to cater to its own needs as well as exports.

Further many offsets or policy concerns of foreign companies have been addressed in the new DPP.

To succeed the government must

1) support the creation of a private defence industrial base.

2) Fund R&D.

3) Provide a low interest regime to cut capital costs.

4) Make provisions for tax benefits.

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16. Digital technologies have the potential to dramatically transform higher education. Giving a special emphasis to MOOCs, analyse the statement in the context of India.
डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकियों में उच्च शिक्षा को नाटकीय ढंग से रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता है। MOOCs पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भारत के संदर्भ में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

ICT has changed not only the way we interact but also the way information can be disseminated. Sim Digital technologies can be appropriately leveraged to provide online learning platforms as well through digital libraries, digital labs, online classes etc.

Potential of digital technology in Higher Education

1.) Qualitative and Quantitative issues can be sorted through transcending limitations of public funding, higher fees.

2.) Problem of vacancies and need of highly skilled teachers in face of shortage can be overcome.

3.) Linkages between industry and institutions can be formed.

4.) Accessibility and equity issues and provision of higher education in remote areas. ~~can be~~

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Potential of MOOCs in India.

1) Revolution in education that will make the highest quality education available regardless of their socio-economic background.

2) Increase in speed, scale and efficiency of teaching in the higher education system.

3) Crucial for Skill India and Make in India

4) On line instruction and training for teachers.

5) Potential for job creation in education, IT and related sectors.

6) Access to courses offered by international universities.

However there are certain challenges that will have to be met:

1) Technological barriers: infrastructure, technological penetration, high-speed internet.

2) Overcoming disparity in digital divide between rural and urban areas.

3) Educational barriers: such as providing pre-university level courses to reach the largest number of masses.

4) Fear of exacerbating educational inequality where the elites are provided with personalized education

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while the majority are confined to virtual education.

5.) Lack of a regulatory environment to regulate and upgrade the quality of education.

If hurdles restricting access to education to such methods of education are overcome, millions of Indians can have better access to quality higher education, however simultaneous efforts must also be made to make available traditional means of education by overcoming regional disparities and economic access.

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17. The Civil Aviation Policy 2016 would help in building a more modern, safe, secure and sustainable aviation industry while also boosting regional connectivity and tourism. Discuss.

नागरिक उड्डयन नीति, 2016 अधिक आधुनिक, सुरक्षित, सुदृढ़ और संधारणीय विमानन उद्योग को विकसित करने में सहयोग करेगी और साथ ही क्षेत्रीय कनेक्टिविटी और पर्यटन को भी बढ़ावा देगी। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has become the third largest aviation market in terms of domestic passenger traffic, beating Japan.

The Civil Aviation Policy, 2016 wants build on this foundation and has the following objectives:

i) Increase domestic passenger traffic fourfold
ii) Increase cargo volume four times
iii) Certified 3.3 lakh skilled personnel to be made available.
iv) Safety and security
- part of airport security to be outsourced to private parties in order to bring in efficiency.
- hiring of contract persons will not be allowed for security reasons.
- Development of 'service delivery model' for ~~airport~~ aviation security.

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Regional connectivity:

- Airlines between smaller cities.
- Fares to be capped and better subsidy provided to the airlines to operate on such routes.
- Bring tier 2 and tier 3 cities on an equal footing in terms of air connectivity
- Promote regional development.
- Special focus of North-Eastern states
- Promote tourism by upgrading connectivity.

Sustainability:

1) Route Dispersal guidelines to be formulated to classify air traffic routes into 3 routes

2) Ease of doing business:
   - Single window for all aviation related issues
   - Promote trade through connectivity

3) Open sky policy on a reciprocal basis with SAARC countries and countries

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beyond 5000km from Delhi.

4) Greenfield and brownfield airports to be developed by state governments, private or PPP Mode.

The government has also launched the UDAN scheme to carry forward the agenda.

However, institutional and structural reforms must also be brought in by

- Professionalizing the Directorate General of Civil Aviation
- Strengthening independence of Airport Authority of India.

Addressing these concerns will herald a new era of civil aviation in India.

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18. What is the significance of start-ups for Indian economy? Critically analyse the provisions of "Start-up India" program and the challenges that lie ahead in its effective implementation.

भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए स्टार्ट-अप्स का महत्व क्या है? 'स्टार्ट-अप इंडिया' कार्यक्रम के उपबंधों एवं इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The significance of start-ups in the Indian economy is manifold:

1) "Jobless growth" has led to high levels of unemployment which is bound to increase in the demographic dividend that we are facing. Start ups would generate jobs and bring in the culture of "self employment"

2.) With more start ups India can aspire to be a world leader in skilled labour ~~and~~

3.) It will stop "brain-drain" from India.

4.) Encourage competition in the market and give vent to the culture of innovation and entrepreneurship.

5.) Bring in positive developments in other sectors of the economy through backward and forward linkages.

6.) Lead to formalisation of the economy.

7.) Raise per capita income, standard of living and human development levels.

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8) Will bring social change by empowering individuals across all sections of the society.

Provisions of "Start-up India" programme.

1) Self certification with regard to labour and employment laws. Will improve ease of doing business.

2) Start Up India Hub as a single point of contact for start-up community.

3) Easy registration through mobile app and portal.

4) Legal support and fast tracking of patent applications.

5) Faster exit to wind up operations in case of failure in 90 days

6) Tax exemptions to give them capital support

7) Fund of Funds with a corpus of Rs 10,000 crore to support startups.

8) Provision of Credit Guarantee fund

9) Relaxed procurement norms.

10) Setting up of incubators and research parks.

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However, these provisions do have some ~~drawbacks~~ challenges:

1) Corruption and difficult IPR procedure.
2) Income tax exemption of 3 years is inadequate given that start up start earning profits usually after 3 - 5 years
3) The amount of Rs 10,000 cr is not adequate.
4) Procurement can be delayed due to intransparent procedure and the institutional nexus that are deeply ingrained.
5) Incubators and research parks must be accessible to all.

To make this policy a success the government must:

1) Create linkages between Skill India, Digital India, Make In India with Start Up India.
2) Improve infrastructure and connectivity across spectrums.
3) Bring in transparency and reduce corruption.
4) Reduce red tapism
5) Streamline labour laws and provide for efficient environmental clearances.

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19. What do you understand by methanol economy? Discuss its environmental and economic advantages. How does methanol compare with other new generational fuels such as ethanol and hydrogen?

मेथनॉल अर्थव्यवस्था से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके पर्यावरणीय और आर्थिक लाभों की चर्चा कीजिए। नई पीढ़ी के अन्य ईंधनों यथा इथेनॉल और हाइड्रोजन से मेथनॉल की तुलना कीजिए।

Methanol economy is where methanol and dimethyl ether replace fossil fuels as a source of energy. It offers an alternative to methanol or hydrogen economy.

Economic advantages:

1) Efficient energy storage by volume as compared to the current energy maintenance needs.

2) Reduced dependence on imports for energy needs and subsequent saving up of foreign exchange.

3) Move towards self-reliance on energy.

4) Exports of methanol produced in India to neighbouring countries can earn us foreign exchange.

Environmental advantages:

1) It is a clean fuel.

2) Can be easily produced from renewable sources like agricultural & biomass waste

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through gasification

3.) Can be effectively managed without causing harm to the environment.

4.) Mitigate the danger of global warming by reducing carbon emissions.

Comparision with ethanol:

1.) Unlike ethanol, there is no need to use food crops to generate energy.

2.) Reduced competition with food produced for consumption leading to food security

3.) Can be blended in gasoline like ethanol.

Comparision with Hydrogen:

1) It is user friendly while hydrogen is volatile

2.) can be blended with gasoline

3.) Has reduced leakage tendencies, and hence can be effectively managed

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More research is required in this field and its feasibility in India have to be studied deeply to carry out implementation.

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20. Differentiating between Augmented Reality and Virtual Reality, explain why it is argued by many that these technologies are not just about gaming but can change our lives.

आग्मेन्टड रियलिटी और वर्चुअल **रियलिटी** (संवर्धित वास्तविकता और आभासी वास्तविकता) के बीच अन्तर स्पष्ट कीजिए। व्याख्या कीजिए कि अनेक व्यक्तियों द्वारा यह तर्क क्यों दिया जाता है कि ये प्रोद्यौगिकियाँ केवल गेमिंग के लिए हीं नहीं हैं बल्कि हमारे जीवन को परिवर्तित कर सकती हैं।

Augmented Reality: is a live ~~or~~ direct or indirect view of a physical or real world environment whose elements are augmented or supplemented by computer-generated sensory inputs such as sound, graphics, GPS data etc.

Virtual Reality: is use of computer technology to create simulated environment where users are given an experience of the 3D world.

These technologies have largely been used in the gaming world, however they have immense potential in other fields as well.

1) Military: In terms of training, upgrading combat situations etc.

2) Use in the medical field where doctors are able to better understand the kind of surgery or treatment required.

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3) Engineering: by allowing production of virtual and augmented prototypes and giving an opportunity to test their feasibility

4) Education: virtual tours can be given to students even in the remotest of areas.

5) Urban planning and infrastructure creation through incorporated precision spatial information.

However these technologies are very expensive which make them inaccessible to the poor. More research must be done to reach cost effectiveness.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 844)

Name of Candidate	VISHAKHA DABRAL		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	29481
Center	MUKHARJEE NAGAR	Date	24-3-17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. It has been assessed that radicalisation is a security threat to India. Explain the basis of such an assessment with examples. What are the key pillars of the counter radicalisation strategy of the government?

प्रायः यह आकलित किया जाता है कि कट्टरता (रेडिक्लाईजेशन) भारत के लिए एक सुरक्षा संबंधी खतरा है। इस तरह के आकलन के मूलाधारों की उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। कट्टरता से निपटने के लिए सरकार की रणनीति के प्रमुख आधार स्तंभ क्या हैं?

Radicalisation is a process ~~which~~ based on a set of fundamental beliefs and ideas, where using these beliefs minds of individuals and communities ~~are~~ trained to think in a particular manner. It often leads to extremism and manifests itself in violence and terrorism.

Radicalisation can be called a security threat to India given the participation of segments of youth in certain regions of the country in separatist, naxal and maoist activities. Moreover, self assertion to the extent ~~extreme~~ of violence was evident in the Muzafarnagar riots as well.

It poses a security threat not only in terms of law and order but also in terms of our existence as a democratic

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republic wedded to the idea of plurality and diversity. Radicalisation in that is bound to harm our national social fabric where each community will begin to see itself as distinct and superior at the cost of other communities and their interests.

The reasons/bais for radicalisation can be

1) Educational backwardness: of a large segment specifically in the minority community which makes them prone to take the path of radicalisation.

2) Sense of suspicion: still prevails between communities, though considerable progress has been made in this direction. The 'Us vs them' mentality still prevails.

3) Lack of employment opportunities: makes these youth more prone to ideologically vulnerable where they vent their anger through unscrupulous activities.

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4) International terrorism: which reaches out to these youth across countries in order to radicalise them. For example; recently 9 Indians were deported to India after their links with ISIS were established.

5) Lack of a cyber security framework which means that the government's surveliance is not keeping ~~with~~ pace ~~of the~~ with technological advancements.

~~The key pillars of the counter radicalisation strategy of the government are:~~

~~1) Identify such groups/individuals/organisations and take action against them.~~

~~2) Demobilise: through all their links, funding~~

The pillars of the governments counter radicalisation strategy are - Identification, demobilisation and reintegration.

Identification: of individuals and organisations and their links, sources of funding etc.

demobilisation: through talks or arms action if necessary

Reintegration: into the society as responsible citizens.

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2. Arguments on Siachen issue often move around the idea of demilitarisation. Examining the key attributes of the Siachen issue explain the basis of arguments regarding its demilitarisation? Also highlight the arguments against such an idea.

सियाचिन मुद्दे पर प्रस्तुत तर्क अक्सर विसैन्यीकरण के विचार के आस-पास मंडराता रहता है। सियाचिन मुद्दे से जुड़े प्रमुख पहलुओं का परीक्षण करते हुए इसके विसैन्यीकरण संबंधी तर्कों के मूलाधारों की व्याख्या कीजिए? साथ ही इस तरह के विचार के खिलाफ दिए जाने वाले तर्कों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Siachen issue finds its ~~route~~ root in the failure of the Karachi Agreement of 1948 and the subsequent Simla Agreement of 1972 in demarcating the boundaries through the Siachen glacier.

India through the success of Operation Meghdhoot established control over the greater part of the glacier. However, Pakistan considers such occupation illegal and contends against it.

Arguments for demilitarisation:

1) Huge costs: in terms of equipment, special dresses, special rations that are needed by the armed forces. Demilitarisation will free these resources which could be used for some other producing activity.

2) Casualties: The severe conditions cause casualties

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to men from both the countries. For example, the avalanche in 2016 caused death of 9 Indian soldiers.

3) Some experts argue that Siachen has no strategic importance for India, hence it's best to demilitarize.

4) Environmental damage and distress among species due to activities of the armed forces.

However, there are arguments against demilitarisation as well. These include:

1) Strategic importance: Siachen allows India a small link with Central Asia which is important given India's proximity to two aggressive neighbours – China, Pakistan.

2) Suspicion or lack of clarity: On Pakistan's motive and the suspicion that Pakistan may later refuse to honour mutual demilitarization.

Siachen remains a contentious issue. The best possible alternative to demilitarization could be mutual based on our former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's idea of converting Siachen into a global research Park with both India and Pakistan cooperating on this front. Further surveilance

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could be done through the use of drones, satellites, unmanned vehicles. This will:

- Preserve an ecologically sensitive area.
- Would help in maintaing peaceful relations with Pakistan.
- Will be a solution to the casualties that take place on both sides of the border.
- Open an area of cooperation for both sides to build upon.

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3. Money laundering and terrorism have strong inter linkages. Illustrate. In this context, how far do the steps taken by the government confirm with the international commitments?

मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग और आतंकवाद मजबूती से एक-दुसरे से सम्बद्ध हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदम किस हद तक अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतिबद्धताओं की पुष्टि करते हैं ?

Money laundering and terrorism may sound to be two exclusive domains but the truth is that there are strong inter linkages between the two and the two often reinforce each other.

For example: a shell company may evade taxes or indulge in other illicit activities to generate black money. All this being done under anonymity or through fake identities. The complex nature of our societies makes it very possible that a part of this money ends up in the hands of a terrorist organisation.

Similarly, a terrorist organisation with links to certain anti social elements will encourage tax evasion and black money generation to provide funding for itself.

Money laundering has been identified across nations as a means to finance terror.

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For example, the Golden crescent and golden triangle are infamous for drug trafficking, much of this trade is financed through black money and and is sustained through black money. Later this money terrorist organisations have been known to be linked with this trade and benefit from it.

To eliminate terrorism and its funding international community has taken many steps. Some are:

1) Convention on illicit Narcotics and Psychotropic drugs, 1988.

2) International Convention on Organised Crime.

3) Financial Action Task force (FATF), 1989 which works on the ~~pr~~ three principles - prevention of money laundering, prevention of terrorism, and Increased International cooperation.

Indian government is very vocal against terrorism and related sources. In keeping with the international commitments India has enacted certain laws. These are

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1.) Income tax Act, 1961
2.) Benami Properties Transaction (Prohibition) Act, ~~1988~~ 2016
3.) Code of Criminal Procedure
4.) Prevention of Money Laundering Act.
5.) India became a member to FATF in 2010
Further, the government's recent move towards demonetisation and the push towards digitisation are going to be fundamental in curbing money laundering and will effect the workings of terrorist organisations.

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4. Longstanding issue of insurgency in the Northeast highlights the linkage between violence, remoteness, underdevelopment and alienation. Elaborate. Also, suggest some corrective measures for a lasting resolution of the conflicts in this region.

पूर्वोत्तर में लम्बे समय से विद्यमान उग्रवाद का मुद्दा वस्तुतः हिंसा, दूरी, अल्पविकास, और अलगाव की भावना के मध्य के संबंधों पर प्रकाश डालता है। सविस्तार व्याख्या कीजिये। इसके साथ ही इस क्षेत्र में संघर्ष के एक स्थायी समाधान के लिए कुछ सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव भी दीजिए।

The Northeast in India has been a victim to the longstanding issue of insurgency. This issue has only highlighted the problems faced by the Northeast part of India which has aggravated due to the linkages between violence, remoteness, underdevelopment and alienation.

The linkages works as such:

(i) Northeast is only connected to India through the Siliguri corridor (known as the chicken's neck). This corridor is only 21 km wide and does not allow much leeway to the people of northeast India not to identify with the mainland.

(ii) Such lack of connectivity has not made infrastructural development possible in terms

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of schools, hospitals, good PDS system, roads, railways links, air connectivity etc.

3) Lack of infrastructure makes the region unfavourable for investment by the private sector which leads to its further alienation.

4) Lack of private investment makes the region backward with few to no employment opportunities.

5) Lack of good schools and higher level institutions make education out of reach for the majority of the people who find themselves lacking in skills and not fit for good employment opportunities elsewhere.

Moreover, presence of a diverse tribal culture makes the region socially alienated as well.

The lasting resolution of the conflicts in this region is through development. Development on all fronts, including:

1) Education: More schools must be open and higher level institutions should get established

2) Skill training to youth to make them employable.

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3.) Good public infrastructure must be made available in terms of hospitals, PDS, transport linkages.

4.) Industries must be incentivised to operate there, specially food processing and industry, as organic farming has huge potential in the north-east.

5.) Connectivity must be established. For example the recent developments with Bangladesh to provide rail routes to the North east. This is important as Northeast shares 90% of its borders with ~~foreig~~ neighbouring nations.

6.) Leveraging its position by connecting north-east to countries in South East Asia. BIMSTEC and BBIN etc can play a very important role in making Northeast into a thriving trading gateway.

7.) Political Participation: must be enlarged for North eastern states in the Parliament, with women representatives as well to give Northeast a platform to raise issues effectively.

North East is our untapped treasure, we must understand its importance.

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5. While on the one hand China's One Road One Belt initiative poses security concerns and challenges for India, on the other, it can help improve India's connectivity to major markets and resource supplies. Discuss.

जहाँ एक ओर चीन की 'वन बेल्ट वन रोड' पहल भारत के लिए सुरक्षा संबंधी चिंताएं और चुनौतीयां खड़ा करता है, वहीं दूसरी ओर यह संसाधनों की आपूर्ति और प्रमुख बाजारों तक भारत की कनेक्टिविटी (संयोजकता) को बेहतर बनाने में भी मदद कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

China's One Road One Belt initiative is a vast regional plan of China to emerge as a major player in the regions economy and geopolitics.

It has two components – the Silk road route and the maritime silk route. The former connects China to West Asia, Central Asia to as far as Europe and the latter connects China from the Strait of Malacca to Srilanka, North and East Africa to Central Asia.

It poses security concerns and challenges for India as

1) String of Pearl theory: seems to substantiate with China seemingly trying to circle India on all fronts.

2) Guadar port issues: The CPEC which is a part of the OBOR runs through Guadar which is a part of the Pakistan Occupied Kashmir. China's investments in this area not only undermines our sovereignty but also makes China a party in future conflict with Pakistan.

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Challenges include:

1) India is not as financially robust to make such huge investments like China. This aggravates the risk of China becoming all too regionally powerful.

2) China's advances to age old allies of India including Bhutan, Nepal seems to leave out India and hurt these dynamic relations.

(3) However, if India decides to join the initiative, it may bring certain benefits including:

1) Access to markets: as far as Europe through Central and West Asia. This is much needed given the move towards protectionism and deglobalisation in international trade.

2) Boost to Make in India: as exports are expected to increase, this will give a golden opportunity to India's manufacturing to thrive.

3) Infrastructure investments: will be made available to India specifically in the regions that are close to road initiative. Kashmir and North East may come out as winners.

4) Energy resources: like oil, natural gas, coal

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etc will be more readily available, given the increased access to energy rich areas.

Before any step is taken India must weigh out all pros and cons, further it must fast track its own investments in the Chabhar port ~~and~~ along with strengthening the Sagarmala Project.

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6. NATGRID was an ambitious step involving intelligence reforms, however, it remained a non-starter. Explain. In the context of recent initiatives to revive the NATGRID and the challenges it faced previously what steps are required to make it effective?

नेटग्रिड (NATGRID) इंटेलिजेंस सुधारों से सम्बंधित एक महत्वाकांक्षी कदम था, हालांकि यह शुरू नहीं हो पाया। व्याख्या कीजिए। नेटग्रिड को पुनर्जीवित करने की हाल की पहल और पूर्व में इसके द्वारा सामना की गयी चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में, इसे प्रभावी बनाने के लिए कौन-से कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

NATGRID came into existence after the 26/11 Mumbai attacks when the need of an all encompassing intelligence data hub was felt.

It was an ambitious step as it aimed to link

1.) link data from sources such as banks, credit cards, travel details, visa details among others and create one big and comprehensive database.

2.) Eleven Central investigation and intelligence agencies will have access to this data base for investigation purposes.

NATGRID aimed to strengthen the ~~cy~~ security framework of the country. However it failed to take off due to the following reasons:

1.) Non clarity: about the head/CEO of NATGRID, and who will choose him/her and what will be the procedure of selection.

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2) Privacy issues: That Right to Privacy will be compromised given such tantamount powers to the investigation agencies over the personal details of the individuals.

3) State Police and other agencies: were not included which is a big lacuna in the scheme.

4) Coordination and cooperation between the various agencies lacked a comprehensive plan.

Steps required:

1) A clear chain of command must be established with NATGRID directly reporting to the PMO

2) Privacy concerns must be removed by putting in place enough safeguards through legislative and policy measures

3) The CEO/head to be appointed must be appointed only after consent from all the existing agencies to ensure that further cooperation and coordination is smooth.

4) State level agencies must be made a part of the scheme so that the police may also get empowered and becomes more efficient

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in tackling crime.

The need of NATGRID is well known given the increasing crime and terrorist activities across the world. NATGRID must be improved upon to make sure that crime and terrorism are totally eliminated and a ~~sec~~ robust security mechanism put in place.

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7. India's national security architecture faces a difficult task in detecting digital intrusion in cyberspace. What are the challenges India faces w.r.t. Digital Intrusion? How can these challenges be overcome?

भारत की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अवसंरचना ,साइबर स्पेस में डिजिटल घुसपैठ का पता लगाने में मुश्किलों का सामना कर रही है। डिजिटल घुसपैठ के सन्दर्भ में भारत किन चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है? इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है?

Digital intrusion refers to when privacy rights are compromised in the virtual world. This intrusion may take the form of hacking, deep oversight, wrongful access to networks or otherwise tampering with essential information online.

The recent fiasco where close to 3.2 million bank cards were compromised and the earlier ~~tampering of important information~~ hacking of Indian Navy Submarine data are evident of ~~the~~ ~~fact~~ India's vulnerability to digital intrusion across sectors.

Challenges India face:

1) Policy support is lacking. National Cyber Security policy is not keeping up with the present needs.

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2) ~~Robust~~ Lack of a robust security framework NATGRID in its present form lacks employability.

3) Technological and technical systems knowledge is lacking

4) Trained manpower to combat cyber ~~sec~~ attacks are not there.

Further lack of digital literacy, awareness on safeguard mechanism and the susceptibility of common Indian masses to cyber hacking of their social media profiles and bank accounts are other challenges that India faces.

We need a very clear vision on how we are to resolve these issues in an ecosystem where everything is turning digital.

Steps that can be taken

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1) Create a robust security mechanism and make it into an integrated one so that all law enforcement agencies are equipped with a Plan of Action.

2) Policy support: by creating a new National Cyber security Policy, which is in line with the new challenges that India faces.

3) R&D: on cyber security, how to make system robust, and on ethical hacking.

4) Training enough manpower to meet the present day security challenges.

5) Digital literacy and Awareness among people on Do's and Don'ts and by putting an effective grievance redressal mechanism in place in case of a breach.

The push towards a cashless economy, digital India, and ever increasing computerisation across all government offices call for a good preventive and combating mechanism.

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8. Relations with Iran hold a lot of potential for India's ambitions for West Asia and beyond, however, realising this potential also involves certain global and regional challenges. Examine.

ईरान के साथ संबंध वस्तुतः पश्चिम एशिया और उससे परे भारत की महत्वाकांक्षा के लिए संभावनाओं से परिपूर्ण हैं, तथापि इस संभावना को साकार करने के मार्ग में कुछ वैश्विक तथा क्षेत्रीय चुनौतियां भी हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Iran holds the key or gateway for India to West Asia and further. India had more or less maintained diplomatic relations with Iran during the period of sanctions on the country. This shows the goodwill that exists between the nations.

India's interests in the region are,

1.) Energy needs: India imports over 80% of its oil requirements, 55% of which come from West Asia.

2.) India Diaspora: The region is home to close to 7 billion Indians or, NRIs, PIOs who send around $40 billion as remittances to India.

3.) Connectivity: Iran and the Persian Gulf region

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can provide connectivity to India to regions West of Asia and North Africa.

4) Terrorism: India being a victim of terrorism is vocal against all kinds of organised crime and is pushing for the governments in the region to take strict action against terrorist groups.

Keeping in view the interests that India has in the region, India made investments in the Chahbhar Port and the SAGE Pipeline. However work is still to gain pace.

India must at all costs also try to balance the global and regional challenges that it faces before making inroads to the West Asian region. These are:

1) Balancing acts: Relations with Iran have to be balanced vis a vis Israel and Saudi Arabia – both are allies of India.

2) US sanctions: on Iran pose a challenge to India, once again, where it has to make smart choices again.

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3) Pakistan angle: Though Chahbar port allows for an alternative route, India must diversify its routes and in this Pakistan has to be roped in diplomatically.

4(ii) India must tread carefully and balance ~~all the~~ relations with all the regional powers so as to fulfil her own strategic results at the same time maintaining peaceful relations with all parties involved.

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9. The internal crisis in Nepal over the past few years has given concrete shape to the fears of China gaining upper hand vis-a-vis a traditionally influential India. Elaborate. What can India do to further strengthen its ties with the Himalayan nation?

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में नेपाल के आतंरिक संकट ने पारंपरिक रूप से प्रभाव रखने वाले भारत पर चीन द्वारा बढ़त लिए जाने के भय को ठोस आकार प्रदान किया है। विस्तारपूर्वक बताईए। इस हिमालयी राष्ट्र के साथ अपने संबंधों को अधिक मजबूत करने हेतु भारत और क्या कर सकता है?

India and Nepal have been age old allies with both sharing an open border and free visas arrangements. Our ties are cultural and historical and go back in centuries. However, in the past one year things are seemingly not as great as they once were with increasing internal crisis in Nepal and China's advances to the country.

The contention of Nepal after the 9 month lock unofficial blockade on the connecting road of India and Nepal which cut down supplies to the landlocked country is that India had interfered in the internal affairs of the country. The blockade had been caused by the Madhesi group who did not

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receive adequate respect in the new Nepali Constitution.

India on her part had not endorsed the constitution in-toto given some clauses ~~and~~ in the Constitution which were not fully democratic.

This had provided an opportunity to China which provided the necessary supplies to Nepal and has also promised infrastructural investment.

This is a cause of concern for India as China has already gained enough upper hand in the region and its is increasingly concretizing the string of pearls. Nepal had been a long held ally of India and India must not let Nepal turn into one of China's backyards.

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Steps that India can take.

1) Peacefully approach: and clearly mention India's peaceful and just intentions.

2) Soft Power: India must leverage the immense soft power that it has ~~or~~ and endorse the cultural ties of the two neighbouring nations.

3) Bring out more areas of cooperation ~~an~~ between Nepal and India in terms of road infrastructure, hydro power plants

4) Fastrack work on initiative taken up by the BBIN and BIMSTEC.

China has recently signed an arms deal with Nepal, this is a clear sign of China's quick approach to leverage the current lacuna between India and Nepal. India must not waste any time either as this would only happen at our strategic interests.

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10. The Trans-Pacific Partnership agreement (TPP), touted as the world's biggest trade deal to date, has danger of bending the WTO rules. In this context, discuss the impact TPP can have on India's foreign trade. What are the options that India has to deal with the issues arising out of the TPP?

विश्व के सबसे बड़े व्यापार समझौते के रूप में प्रचारित ट्रांस-पेसिफ़िक पार्टनरशिप (टी.पी.पी.) समझौते द्वारा डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. के नियमों को प्रभावित करने की आशंका है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य मे भारत के विदेश व्यापार पर टी.पी.पी. के संभावित प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। टी.पी.पी. से उत्पन्न मुद्दों से निपटने के लिए भारत के पास क्या विकल्प हैं?

Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement is the result of the ongoing deadlock in the WTO Doha Development Round and the little leeway that developing countries are enjoying under a few of the relaxed rules.

~~TPP is also~~

TPP must seen in the light of the move towards bilateralism which is aimed at bending the rules of a multilateral system. This is so as the countries party to this are to have a trade and services agreement based on the framework which sets rules related to Intellectual Property rights, labour standards, environmental standards and origin criteria.

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These developments are of profound importance as the agreement is to control 40% of world's GDP. Concerns for India are also there which is not a party to this agreement.

Concerns:

1) Excluded: India will be excluded from 40% of world's GDP.

2) Exports to these nations are expected to fall down given the strict regulatory framework under TPP.

3) India may also lose on the services front where the labour laws may be much more strict.

4) Many goods and services that India currently enjoys an advantage at may be shunted out due to IP norms. Example: Generic medicines.

The issues arising out of TPP may be curbed or their impact avoided if India takes up the following steps:

1) India must persuade the manufacturing

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unite to raise standards of their products so that they may gain in the long term.

2) India must fast track agreements like the EU-India Bilateral Trade and Investment Agreement, Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership

3) Technological advancements must be made to make India's exports cost-competitive

4) Streamline and convert the 200 odd labour laws into one comprehensive code.

5) Must build pressure to ensure that the countries involved in PPP do not breach rules under the WTO.

Though the U.S.A - the biggest economy under the PPP has withdrawn from the agreement India must take this opportunity to guage the current global trends towards bilateralism and take the necessary steps to emerge as a winner.

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11. Legal proceedings initiated by the Marshall Islands against India, Pakistan and Britain over nuclear weapons in the International Court of Justice highlights the issues of jurisidiction of the court. What is India's position vis-a-vis the jurisdiction of the ICJ? Also differentiate between binding and advisory pronunciations of the court with suitable examples.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (आई.सी.जे.) में मार्शल द्वीपसमूह द्वारा भारत, पाकिस्तान तथा ब्रिटेन के खिलाफ़ परमाणु हथियारों को ले कर आरम्भ की गयी कानूनी कार्यवाहियाँ वस्तुतः इस न्यायालय के क्षेत्राधिकार के मुद्दे को उजागर करती हैं। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के क्षेत्राधिकार के संदर्भ में भारत का क्या रुख है? साथ ही उचित उदहारण प्रस्तुत करते हुए न्यायालय के बाध्यकारी तथा सलाहकारी निर्णयों के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Marshall Islands had filed cases against nine nation states for ~~carrying~~ violating the legal obligation to disarm ~~out nuclear tests~~. India, Pakistan and Britain are three of those nine nations.

India as a member of United Nations and having made declarations to accept the ICJ's compulsory jurisdiction is obliged to participate in the case. However, among the matters over which India does not accept the jurisdiction of the ICJ are

- disputes with government of any state which is or has been the member of the Commonwealth of Nations.
- disputes related to armed conflict or collective action for defence.
- disputes concerning multilateral treaties including the nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

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UN member nations are automatic parties to the statute of the ICJ. Nonetheless this does not give the ICJ jurisdictions over disputes resolving them. Further: the court exercises both compulsory/binding and advisory pronouncements.

In case of compulsory announcement only States can file proceeding before the court i.e; no other entity or individual or organisation can seek for redressal by the court. The issues of this nature involve matters related to international waters, continental shelf demarcation and other maritime disputes.

Moreover the court can only exercise its jurisdiction when the parties concerned recognise its capacity to do so.

On the other hand advisory jurisdiction pertains to that which is also available to organisations only. This means that non-State parties can

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seek for jurisdiction by the court. However such pronouncements are only advisory in nature and are non-binding.

However, they still carry a lot of weight due to the moral pressure attached to it. Hence, they play an equally important role to contribute towards development of international law and strengthen peaceful coexistence.

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12. Even though the refugee crisis in Europe does not affect India directly, it presents an opportunity for India to showcase its commitment and capability to take greater responsibility in dealing with global issues. Comment in light of India's strengths, experience and international commitments regarding refugees.

यद्यपि, यूरोपीय शरणार्थी संकट का भारत पर कोई प्रत्यक्ष प्रभाव नहीं है, लेकिन यह भारत के लिए वैश्विक मुद्दों से निपटने हेतु अधिक बड़ी ज़िम्मेदारी ग्रहण करने संबंधी प्रतिबद्धता तथा क्षमता को प्रदर्शित करने का अवसर प्रदान करता है। शरणार्थी संबंधी भारत के सामर्थ्य, अनुभव तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिबद्धताओं के आलोक में इस पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Climate change, civil wars, regional issues and terrorism have left millions of people homeless. No part of the world is free from the issues that are arising or are expected to arise in relation to the status of these people without citizenship or a country to call home. Though the ~~intesity~~ intensity or the reach of these issues may differ from country to country,

Europe has been specifically affected by the refugee crisis where people from the troubled middle east have been resorting to fleeing to these western nations in search of better opportunities and foremost to save their lives.

Though India is not directly affected by this refugee crisis given its geographical

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distance from these areas it is pertinent that India acts as a responsible global power and strengthens it commitment towards ensuring basic human rights to those without a state, of course keeping in mind her own national security considerations.

Though India has not signed the 1951 United Nations ~~Convention~~ Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol, India is a signatory to International Convention on Civil and Political Rights 1966, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, the Covenant on Economic and Social Rights, 1966 and the Conventions on Racism, Torture, Children Women and Others.

Further India also permits the UN High Commission for Refugees to operate respecting its certification of Refugees. According the UNHCR report of 2011, there were more than 2 lakh refugees, asylum seekers and 'persons of concern' in India. Thus, India continues to house a large population of refugees and they are treated humanely.

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However, to further raise its stake India as a responsible global and regional power in a multipolar world, India can -

1) Share her experience on refugee resettlement and rehabilitation with Europe.

2) Provide financial aid to the worn torn countries in order to assist them to rebuild themselves for example, the way India is helping Afghanistan.

3) Help other fellow nations in curbing all the causes of such refugee crisis whether it is climate change or terrorism.

India must act and showcase to the world all that it has to offer as a plural, democratic society not only to her own citizens but to those of the world as well. After all we are the land of those who believe in 'The World is a Family'.

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13. India is endowed with an amazing variety and wealth of soft power resources. Providing examples, illustrate the utilisation of soft power in diplomatic initiatives of the recent past. What are the limitations of the soft power approach in diplomacy in case of a developing country such as India?

भारत सॉफ्ट पावर (मृदु शक्ति) संसाधनों की आश्चर्यजनक विविधता एवं बहुलता से संपन्न है। उदहारण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, हाल के कूटनीतिक पहलों में सॉफ्ट पावर के उपयोग का वर्णन कीजिए। भारत जैसे किसी विकासशील देश के लिए कूटनीति में सॉफ्ट पावर एप्रोच (मृदु शक्ति उपागम) की क्या सीमाएं हैं?

Our rich and ancient historical tradition, tendency to assimilate all those who came to our land throughout centuries as our own, and the strong trade relation and cultural ties that we had with both the east and the west of ~~land~~ our land has been the basis of our current wealth of soft power resources.

Soft power has increasingly been coming to use in diplomatic circles world wide and India is no exception to it - given that we have much leverage in this field.

For example:

a) Pakistan: i) The coming back to India of Geeta Beti.

ii) Prime Minister Modi's surprise visit to Pakistan's Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

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2) ~~Increased~~
3) Pakistani artists working in Indian cinema and music field, and our films having a huge audience in Pakistan.

4) Cricket diplomacy.

b) China, Japan and other South East Asian Region :-

1) Rebuilding the Nalanda Buddhist University in partnership with the above mentioned nations.

2) Buddhist conclaves held with invitation to these countries.

3) North Eastern trade shows from time to time which reflect the cultural proximity of North East to Thailand, Myanmar, Bangladesh.

In general India has shown its soft power by

1) Providing humanitarian and relief aid to the countries in need. (Africa, Asian countries)

2) Yoga as a soft power.

3) Showcasing presence of huge diaspora through events like Pravasi Bharatiya Divas

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4.) Soft power between U.S.A and India as the former being world's 1st democracy and the latter being the largest democracy.

5) Indian Council for Cultural Relation (ICCR) operating 22 cultural centres across 19 countries.

6) However soft power cannot be the sole method of gaining foothold in the world space, specially for a developing country like India.

For example, even though relations were ameliorating between Pakistan and India, the subsequent terrorist attacks brought us again to square one.

Secondly, soft power does not bear much fruit if the cause of contention is the activities of non-state actor.

Thirdly, considerable finances are required to realise full potential of soft power. This is not much feasible in case of India.

Nevertheless soft power as a diplomatic tool has its own advantages and India being blessed with such a huge pool must make full use of it.

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14. Highlight the features of NAVIC and bring out its significance for India. How is it different from GAGAN? Examine whether NAVIC can be a replacement of GPS for India.

नाविक (NAVIC) की विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा भारत के लिए इसके महत्व को उजागर कीजिए। यह गगन (GAGAN) से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या नाविक भारत के लिए जी.पी.एस. को प्रतिस्थापित कर सकता है।

Navigation with Indian Constellation (NAVIC) is a satellite and ground controller based system that is being used to provide accurate real time positioning and timing services across India and regions extending to 1500 km.

Some features of NAVIC are:

1) It consists of 7 satellites in total: 3 in the GEO orbit, 4 in the GSO orbit and two on ground as stand by.

2.) It is to provide services in two fields:

a) Standard Positioning Service for civilian use

b) Restricted service (an ecrypted one) for autorized use.

3.) The system is intended to provide accuracy in positioning of better than 10m through Indian landmass, better than 20m in the Indian Ocean as well as region extending approximate 1500km around India. The accuracy for authorised use is deemed to be 0.1m.

With NAVIC India has joined a club of global powers - the US, EU, China and Russia - who control their own navigation satellite systems.

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The significance of the project lies in the fact that it will reduce India's dependence on foreign navigation systems such as the US' GPS, which always run the risk of being unavailable during hostile situations; example as happened to the Indian military during the Kargil War. This is a move towards self-reliance. Further, it carries profound implications and opportunities for the South Asian region - as NAVIC has its use in agriculture (land area mapping, yield monitoring) to being an instrument for environmental and meteorological monitoring, as well as climate research.

Sharing the benefits of NAVIC would bolster India's credentials as a collaborative partner in the region and turn India into a 'Net security Provider'. It is also in line with our "Neighbourhood First" Policy.

NAVIC is different from GAGAN in terms of functionality and dependence on GPS.

While both use satellites in Geosynchronous Orbits, NAVIC is a standalone navigational system, GAGAN is an implementation of Satellite Based Augmented System (SBAS). GAGAN improves the GPS signal by adding information

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from Indian satellites and ground monitoring stations. Its main use is to help in Air traffic control. It has an accuracy of less than 3m.

NAVIC though a feat in Indian research and technology cannot be a full time replacement of GPS until more advancements are made in the field. This is so because GPS ~~covers~~ provides global coverage while NAVIC is still regional in reach. Secondly, most of the applications already use GPS and may not find it profitable to switch to NAVIC.

For the time being NAVIC can be used interoperably with GPS to ensure minimisation of technical snags and we can further develop the system to reach global coverage in the coming years.

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15. What are Carbon Nanotubes (CNTs) and how are they an improvement over carbon fibres? Highlight the various unique properties of CNTs which makes them suitable to the manufacturing industry.

कार्बन नैनोट्यूब (सी.एन.टी.) क्या होते हैं तथा वे किस प्रकार कार्बन फाइबर से श्रेष्ठ हैं। सी.एन.टी. के उन विशिष्ट गुणधर्मों पर प्रकाश डालिए जो इसे विनिर्माण उद्योग हेतु उपयुक्त बनाते हैं।

Carbon nanotubes are an allotrope of carbon they are cylindrical hollow tubes, comprised of a single sheet of pure graphite having a diameter of 0.7 to 50 nanometers and length in the range of 10's of microns.

They are extremely light weight and ~~have~~ potentially have a wide variety of applications in the field of nanotechnology, electronics etc.

Carbon fibres are fibres about 5-10 micrometres in diameter and composed mostly of carbon atoms. Some important properties of carbon fibres are high stiffness, high tensile strength, high chemical and temperature resistance, low weight etc. They find their use in a variety of fields from aerospace to civil engineering, military and sports.

Carbon nanotubes being extremely tiny and made of graphite have enhanced all these properties of carbon fibre. This makes them even more useful in all the above

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mentioned fields.

CNTs can be useful to the manufacturing industry given the following unique properties they have:

1.) High stiffness.

2.) Have extremely excellent electrical properties and can be used as a reinforcement to metals in order to enhance their electrical properties.

3.) Their extremely high thermal conductivity makes them useful in thermal management

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16. Explain the significance of gravitational waves recently detected by LIGO. What are the objectives of the recently envisaged LIGO-India project and what benefits will India accrue from it?

हाल ही में एल.आई.जी.ओ. (लिगो) द्वारा खोजे गए गुरुत्वीय तरंगों के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। हाल ही में परिकल्पित एल.आई.जी.ओ.-इंडिया प्रोजेक्ट (लिगो-भारत परियोजना) के क्या उद्देश्य हैं, तथा भारत को इससे क्या लाभ होंगे?

Gravitational waves are "ripples" in the fabric of space-time caused by some of the most violent and energetic events in the universe. They are extremely weak and hence are difficult to detect, but they are expected to carry "pure information" about the objects and events that created them as they go undistorted while travelling through space.

The discovery of gravitational waves is of much significance in the study of the universe as:

1) They are the most convincing evidence to Einstein's theory of nature's black holes being objects.

2) They represent the first detection of a binary black hole system.

3) Since they carry pure information, they hold some of the fundamental keys to

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understand the universe in a new light.

The objectives of the LIGO-India projects are:

1) To move one Advanced LIGO detector from Hanford to India under the IndIGO initiative (Indian Initiative in Gravitational-wave Observations)

2) To inspire frontier research and development projects in India.

3) Cooperative in science and technology across borders.

The benefits of LIGO-India are:

1) It will increase the chances of detection of gravitational waves in the future.

2) Will give a boost to India's R&D and inspire young minds to contribute through research in space sciences.

3) Will inspire major industry-academic research partnerships given the high-end requirements of the project.

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17. What are the criteria employed for a pandemic to be declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) by the WHO? In the wake of recent Ebola and Zika virus outbreaks examine the efficacy of the prevalent architecture of global health governance. Also, assess India's preparedness in handling such global epidemics.

डब्ल्यू.एच.ओ. द्वारा किसी महामारी को पब्लिक हेल्थ इमरजेंसी ऑफ़ इंटरनेशनल कंसर्न (PHEIC) के रूप में घोषित करने के लिए क्या मानदंड अपनाए जाते हैं? हाल ही में इबोला तथा ज़ीका विषाणु के प्रसार के सन्दर्भ में वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य प्रबंधन की प्रभावोत्पादकता की जाँच कीजिए। ऐसी वैश्विक महामारियों मे निपटने के लिए भारत की तैयारियों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

As per the International Health Regulations 2005, the term PHEIC is defined as an extraordinary event which

1) constitutes a public health risk to other states through ~~which~~ the international spread of disease.
2) Potentially requires a coordinated international response.

The architecture of global health governance in such epidemics include the WHO Director general and a convened committee of experts called the IHR committee. The committee recommends to the Director General measures to be promulgated on an emergency basis by states experiencing the PHEIC, or by other states which are at a risk to the PHEIC. This is done to prevent or reduce the international

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spread of the disease.

However, the recent Ebola and Zika virus ~~brow~~ outbreak brought certain issues with the current governance methods and architecture to the fore. For example.

1) The definition of PHEIC - that it "constitutes public health risk to other states" requires the ~~end~~ outbreak to first spread across national borders to trigger an international response. This ~~trig~~ leads to delay in declaration and action.

2.) Huge economic toll experienced by affected countries in terms of travel ban, border closures etc disincentivises them to sound the alarm when the outbreak flares up.

3.) Thus a reboot is needed which must aim at

1) incentivising states to rapid PHEIC declaration

2.) Provide more comprehensive framework through modifications of IHR.

3.) Provide a just environment and international cooperation to regulate health services and provide relief in case of a PHEIC.

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India is on the path to develop a robust health governance system, specially in case of a PHEIC. For example, during the Ebola outbreak we had Rapid Response Team at both the central and the state level in place. Further we had a mechanism for strict surveillance at all and screeing at all ~~no~~ international gateways to India.

- National Centre for Disease control is the nodal agency for investigation.
- Other mechanism include - risk communication, vector control, travel advisory and coordination with international agencies.

However, there is lack of infrastructure and appropriately trained public health care workers. Weak and strained medical facilities, poverty and lack of awareness must be mended in order to strengthen our response mechanism.

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18. Give a brief explanation of CRISPR - gene editing technology. Also discuss its significance in modern biology and agriculture.

जीन एडिटिंग प्रौद्योगिकी - सी.आर.आई.एस.पी.आर. (CRISPR) की संक्षिप्त व्याख्या प्रस्तुत कीजिए। आधुनिक जीव-विज्ञान तथा कृषि में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

CRISPR is a new gene editing technology using which the genes of any living organism could be edited at a faster and cheaper rate.

The technology through the use of Cas9 enzyme which acts as a "molecular scissors" makes it possible to cut, replace, paste DNA with a high degree of accuracy and flexibility.

It can also be used on organisms previously resistant to genetic engineering.

The technology has opened new fields in both biology and agriculture and holds a high significance, as:

1) Biology:

a) New treatment: rare metabolic and infectious diseases can be tackled by devising more specific antibiotics using CRISPR.

b) Genetic disorders: like sickle-cell anemia can be remedied as CRISPR may provide

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new methods of Gene Therapy.

c) Disease control: by developing malaria resistant mosquitoes.

d) Immunity can be induced by using the technology to make human cells immune to diseases like HIV, Ebola.

e) Organ transplantation: by creating human organs in artificial environments using pluripotent stem cells combined with the CRISPR technology.

2) Agriculture:

a) Combat

a) Develop those variety of seeds which are resistant to climate change and thus ensure food security.

b) Make agriculture more productive by developing such variety of seeds which give high yield, more nutrients along with being resistant to weeds, pests, insects etc.

c) Improve livestock: by developing such varieties which give the most yield.

However, the technology is not without concerns associated. For example:

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1) Potential negative effects or consequences are not yet known.

2) The technology is very inexpensive and can land up in wrong hands which might use it to develop harmful organisms.

3) Ethical issues are also involved.

Further research must be done and consequences well understood before introducing the technology on a large scale basis.

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19. Even though large infrastructure projects like High Speed Rail (HSR) facilitate greater technological development, they come with their own set of challenges. Examine in the context of proposed HSR projects in India. Suggest some measures on how HSR can truly be 'Made in India'.

यद्यपि हाई स्पीड रेल (एच.एस.आर.) जैसी बड़ी अवसंरचना परियोजनाएं व्यापक स्तर पर प्रौद्योगिकीय विकास में सहायता करती हैं, लेकिन उनकी भी अपनी चुनौतियां होती हैं। भारत में प्रस्तावित एच.एस.आर. परियोजनायों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में परिक्षण कीजिए। कुछ उपाए बताईये कि कैसे सही मायने में एच.एस.आर. 'मेड इन इंडिया' हो सकता है।

With growing size of population and rising demands for increased mobility High Speed Rail is the next step towards revolutionizing India's transport sector. The HSR system given the unmatched mobility it gives it going to act as a price multiplier for Indian economy.

However, there are certain challenges that need to be addressed before full potential realisation of the project:

1) Lack of highly technical and skilled man power.

2) Dependence on 'technology transfer' due to lack of technological know how.

3) Delays caused due to land acquisition

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litigation and red tapism.

4) High costs involved due to the highly capital intensive nature of HSR projects.

5) Topographical challenges in terms of risks involved in laying rail lines through seismic zones etc.

6) Environmental costs involved.

7) Opportunity cost involved in terms of providing of one region with next generation transportation system while villages and remote area still lack in basic infrastructure.

In order to turn HSR into a 'Made in India' phenomenon, we must:

1) Enhance our own capabilities in the field.

2) Provide linkages for skill development through industry-institute partnership.

3) Rope in MSMEs and develop a quality

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capital goods industry

4) Increase our expenditure on R&D.

Where technology transfer, as of now is much needed we must move towards self reliance in terms of idea generation and its realisation at all levels to realise the potential of Make in India.

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20. What do you understand by Big-data? Using SDGs as an example, discuss its role in effective implementation of public policy. Also mention challenges faced in using Big-Data and measures to overcome them.

बिग-डेटा से आप क्या समझते हैं? एस.डी.जी. को एक उदाहरण के रूप में प्रस्तुत करते हुए सार्वजनिक नीतियों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, बिग-डेटा के प्रयोग में आने वाली चुनौतियों तथा उनके समाधान के उपायों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Big data refers to data sets that are so large and complex that traditional data processing applications are inadequate to process them.

Big data is the possible answer to smart decision making and policy implementation.

Big Data's role in effective implementation of public policy:

Since policy implementation is a cyclic process that constitutes of policy generation, implementation, evaluation, feedback, modifications/improvement, big data can provide policy makers and executioners with the requisite knowledge to take appropriate decisions by providing ~~them~~ them with analysed

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data sets.

For example, the SDG for health can be achieved by using big data to:

1) Collect data from various places - hospitals, doctors, insurance companies.

2) Observe the trend of diseases with respect to gender, age, region, social group

3) Predicting any potential health outbreak using the above analysis.

4) Recommending measures on the basis of the success and effects of government schemes or particular medicines.

5) ~~Big~~ Comparing international best practices and experiences and hence providing recommendations to modify a policy methods.

This will provide a comprehensive step by step plan using scientific analysis and thus increasing the chance of achieving the goal for health at the earliest.

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However, a few of the challenges amidst the effective use of Big data for policy implementation.

1) High level of technology both in terms of software and hardware will be required to carryout the processes.

2) Paucity of personnel trained in ~~com~~ processing data, will have to be looked into.

3) Available data will have to be digitised.

4) The switch will demand capital resources.

5) Privacy concerns in view of the lack of a comprehensive cyber security legislation.

Measures to address the challenges.

1) Spirit of Digital India to be tapped to the fullest through computerisation, network availability, data accessibility.

2) Personnel to be trained under skill India in Information Technology

3) Policy support through appropriate legislation

4) Resources mobilised through FDI, R&D, Private sector participation.